

EXCHANGE
Closing Quotations—
T.T. London 3s. 4 1/2d.
On Demand 3s. 4 1/2d.

The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
SHOWERY.
Barometer 29.62

(ESTABLISHED 1881)
Copyright 1918, by the Proprietor

August 5, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 75 2 p.m. 97
Humidity 97

August 5, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 80 2 p.m. 87
Humidity 95

5012 日九廿月六

MONDAY, AUGUST 5, 1918.

一拜禮 號伍月八英港香

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.
\$5 PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE GERMANS STILL RETREATING.

ALLIED TROOPS IN HOT PURSUIT.

SPLENDID AMERICAN ADVANCE OF FIVE MILES.

London, August 3.
Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, writing at six o'clock on the evening of Friday, says:—To day's advance represents a most important gain of ground. Our advanced troops, following the enemy, reached the Valley of Orise which enters the Aisne at Soissons. The enemy, under fierce repeated attacks, abandoned the whole of Ohandun Plateau and is already moving back his guns. Anglo-French troops are following him up. Anglo-Scottish troops are in the thick of the fighting. Our cavalry are in Neale Forest north-east of Fere-en-Tardenois. Our troops east of the salient are in touch with Vesilly. The Germans, much against their will, have accepted defeat and are retreating, probably to Vesle. Thus has ended the third and greatest German push which was to bring the enemy within range of Paris. The failure of the Crown Prince's Army is complete.

GERMANS IN FULL RETREAT.

London, August 3.
Soissons is back in the hands of the Allies and the Germans are in full retreat over the whole of the long battlefield, with French, British and American forces in hot pursuit.
The enemy attack in the region of Oulchy on Tuesday night was his last bid for the possession of the line from the Soissons-Chateau Thierry Road to Ville-en-Tardenois, which he had hoped being able to hold. When he failed to take Oulchy and secure the left flank of his centre he was forced by the Allies to accept battle on the intermediate line.

No time was lost by the Allies to precipitate the enemy's defeat. Whilst French and British troops aimed a series of irresistible blows at a staggering adversary in the Soissons region and along the Orise on the western side of the 'salient' pocket which remained to the Germans, French and Americans on the centre were hard pressing the enemy north of the Ourcq and General Berthelot's French, British and Italian forces were squeezing his line on the eastern side of the pocket and encroaching along the Ardre and round to the north of Ville-en-Tardenois.

The American troops badly dented the enemy's centre by the capture of Coulouge and a forward bound of about five miles. Simultaneously, both sides of the pocket swayed and the Germans recoiled under incessant blows which undermined his resistance. Then the whole of the battered German line cracked and recoiled. The retreat went on simultaneously from all sides. Soissons fell and deprived the enemy of the real pivot upon which his whole line had depended for its resistance. General Mangin's troops swarmed over the Orise and the Franco-Americans came upon the enemy in a converging movement. Ville-en-Tardenois, the next strongest point in the German line, also succumbed. Then began the hot pursuit of the enemy. American heavy guns have cut the adversary's communications and spread confusion among his fleeing forces. Fires are visible in the German rear over the whole extent of what was once part of the fatal pocket and it is fairly evident that for the time being the Crown Prince's forces have been constrained to a disorderly rout in their haste to get back to Vesle in the hope of being able to stabilise their line.

French Still Advancing.

London, August 3.
A French communique states:—During the night our troops continued to advance in the direction of Vesle and reached the Aisne between Soissons and Vesle.

The German Retirement.

London, August 3.
The Germans are retiring on a front of from three to four miles to the east bank of the Ardre in the neighbourhood of Albert and Aveluy Wood. The retirement at present appears to be local.

Americans in Close Pursuit.

London, August 3.
An American official message, written on August 2, states:—Yesterday on the line of the Ourcq, in hard fighting, we captured Hill 230, south of Coulouge, and woods east of the Hill. On the morning of August 2, the enemy commenced to fall back. We are close in pursuit. Our advance has already progressed to a depth of five miles and continues. Our aviators successfully bombed a railroad station and yards at Conflans, causing several fires and a large explosion. All our machines returned.

British Troops Reviewed.

London, August 3.
Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters states that on Friday morning General Berthelot reviewed the British troops in his Command in Champagne, comprising Highlanders, Yorkshires, Hampshire, also Australians and a New Zealand corps of cavalry.

The British Front.

London, August 3.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We repulsed with loss an enemy raid in the neighbourhood of Focouby. Our patrols occupied a portion of the enemy's front line in the Albert sector. Hostile artillery is active between Bethune and Bailliet.

General Petain's Strategy.

London, August 3.
Reuter's correspondent at the American Headquarters writing on Friday, states:—Yesterday's notable advance in the western salient cleared the way for the Americans in the centre, where a series of woods barred the path. General Petain's strategy can now be appreciated. For a while he had been drawing some of the best German Divisions to the centre, pinning them there by the formidable American offensive. He had been preparing this attack upon a much more important region where he had already been threatening the enemy's attempt to stabilise the front opposite the American lines. Meanwhile the Americans have been continuing their advance and making the enemy hold of Meuniers Wood insecure.

Ludicrous German Version.

London, August 4.
A German wireless official message, referring to the Crown Prince's Army, says:—General von Boehm's successes on August 1 contributed to the complete success of yesterday's movements. The enemy followed hesitatingly our fore-field troops, who are slowly withdrawing.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE GERMANS STILL RETREATING.

The Cause of the Retreat.

London, August 3.
The anniversary of France's entry into the war was again marked by the stirring news that the Crown Prince's Army is again in full retreat, with an increasing possibility of the disaster which Reuter predicted in a cable on July 30. The immediate cause of the retreat was the brilliant success of the armies of General Mangin and Dugotte north of the Ourcq, who effected a junction at a right angle enabling a beginning to be made on August 1 of the task of clearing the important ridge dividing the Orise and the Ourcq. A British Division in General Mangin's army staid the operation from the Grand Boisy. The French, co-operating, carried out masterly the summit but the reverse slope of the ridge, securing observation behind Hartennes Plateau, where the enemy still clings to the Chateau Thierry Road. Meanwhile in the centre the enemy bastion in Meuniers Wood, two square miles in extent, was carried.

ALLIED REPRESENTATION IN RUSSIA.

London, August 2.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that Mr. Francis, the U.S. Ambassador to Russia, has telegraphed that he has arrived at Murmansk with the British, French and Italian diplomats.

A telegram from Stockholm says the American Consul General has notified the Russian Foreign Commissary that in the opinion of the Entente Consuls the political situation is unstable and the departure of the Entente Ambassadors from Volgod. The Consuls intend to remain at Moscow.

INDIAN REFORM.

London, August 5.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald gave notice of a resolution on the Indian Budget, asking for a discussion on the Indian Report as early as possible.

ITALIAN AERIAL OPERATIONS.

London, August 3.
An Italian naval communique states:—Aviators on three successive days seriously damaged wharves and shipping at Danzig and also several aeroplanes.

U. S. MILITARY AGE-LIMIT.

London, August 3.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says it is announced that Mr. Baker will introduce in Congress a new Army Bill making the military age-limits 18 to 41 years.

NEW COTTON CONTROL SCHEME.

London, August 5.
The Cotton Control Board announces that American and mixed spinning mills will be licensed to run fifty-five per cent. of spindles on American cotton for 42½ hours weekly, instead of fifty per cent. for forty hours. The Board has also allowed them to run extra spindles on Egyptian cotton. Manufacturers who have previously been allowed to run sixty per cent. looms on American yarns for forty hours weekly, will be allowed to run sixty-five per cent. for 45½ hours. The rota system will be abolished on August 13, after which only workers continuously "played off" can be paid from the Control Board funds.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, August 2.
The silver market is quiet.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

ALLIES' ADVANTAGE IN RESERVES.

London, August 1.
Reuter learns that for the first time since March 21 the fresh reserves at the disposal of the Allies considerably outnumber the fresh reserves at the disposal of the enemy, despite the fact that the enemy is still substantially numerically superior on the whole front. Still it is likely that the Germans will retire in their own time to the Vesle line, and probably ultimately to the Aisne. Prince Rupprecht now possesses only twenty fresh divisions. It is believed possible that the Germans in the next few months will transfer troops from the West for an attack either on Italy or in the Balkans. There are also indications that the Germans, in conjunction with the Finns, will shortly assume the offensive in northern Russia against the southern part of the Murman railway.

PORTUGUESE BARQUE SUNK.

Washington, August 2.
The Navy Department announces that a German submarine sank the Portuguese barque Porto, from Havana, fifty-five miles off the Atlantic coast on July 27. The crew of eighteen were landed at an American port by a British steamer. The Porto was destroyed by a bomb placed in her cargo of cotton.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

BIG ALLIED SUCCESSES IN FRANCE.

Paris, later.

In an Order of the Day, General Berthelot, in connection with the British participation in the victory counter-offensive, says: "Only just arrived and anxious to have the honour of participating in the counter-offensive which stopped the furious enemy onslaught on the Marne and which has begun to throw him back in disorder northward, hastening its movements and reducing to a minimum duration its reconnoitering operations, your Army Corps threw itself eagerly into the fray, harassing and worrying the enemy, after ten successive days' fighting the British troops made their own this valley of the Ardre, bountifully watered with their blood. Thanks to the heroic courage and proverbial tenacity of the sons of Great Britain, the continued and repeated efforts of this brave Army Corps have not been in vain."

Twenty-one officers and over 13,000 men have been taken prisoner and 140 machine-guns and 40 guns captured. Four enemy divisions were successively and roughly handled and driven back to the upper valley of the Ardre. You re-conquered also the heights dominating it in the north and south. That is the achievement of the British in the accomplishments of the Fifth Army. Scottish Highlanders, sons of Yorkshire, Australian and New Zealand horsemen, you have one and all added to the glorious page of your history. Marfau, Champs and Montagne Bligny, these splendid words will be written in letters of gold in the annals of your regiments. Your French friends will remember your marvellous bravery and perfect comradeship in arms."

London, August 2.

Reuter's correspondent at American Headquarters writes on Thursday evening: It would be a mistake to suppose that a tremendous struggle is in progress on the American front and that the results are inadequate. Fighting is really on a comparatively small scale. The infantry fighting has been very bitter, but the guns have been little used, suggesting that our commanders' purpose is maybe to hold the enemy rather than hurry the advance.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We captured a few prisoners in the neighbourhood of Festubert, also sixteen in a successful raid northward of Albert. There is increased hostile artillery firing southward of the Somme and southward of Ypres.

The advance of August 1 was on a front of five miles to a maximum depth of three miles. It resulted in the capture of the whole ridge forming the watershed between the Ourcq and the Aisne. The advance is almost the most important event since the Germans retired from the Marne, because the Allies' new positions command the whole area northward and take in the flank and rear of the whole western gate whereby the Germans have been retreating. This area is a nest of German reserves and field artillery. The general effect of the advance will be to expedite the German retirement.

A French communique states: We re-progressed during the night north of the Marne.

The French have captured the village of Goussopourt, south of Vesilly.

The situation on the Western Front is regarded as extremely good, exceeding the best anticipations. General Mangin's latest coup puts the seal on the Allied counter-stroke of July 18 as the turning point of the campaign and the whole war, and very interesting developments are confidently expected at once. The new gains north-east of Oulchy-le-Chateau and east of Serghy—the two arms of the pincers—are squeezing the Hun at vital points and are likely to compel a hasty retirement behind the Vesle, the only alternative being to throw in big forces under very disadvantageous conditions.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

BIG ALLIED SUCCESSES IN FRANCE.

Paris, Aug. 2.

Each of the three Armies, under Generals Mangin, De Goutte, and Berthelot made yesterday a very important advance into the German line of resistance, which the "Gazette Frankfurt" had qualified as definite. General Mangin with the British forces drove a wedge into the enemy line by capturing on the north bank of the Ourcq a long crest of hills overlooking a plateau 300 metres high, which is being used as a capital observatory. Wedges thus thrust into the German salient will considerably hinder General Boehm's army, who sticks to the Soissons hinge and wants to keep it at all costs. Meunier Wood formed on the Germans left a large bastion and an advanced citadel for the enemy's resistance. General De Goutte's army with the Americans in co-operation was remarkably successful in capturing that wood right off. On the Dormans-Rheims road the village of Romilly, two kilometres west of Ville Tardenois, was captured by General Berthelot's Army. Ville Tardenois is outflanked and it seems to be the last German bulge in the direction of the Marne and must soon be evacuated to escape hemming in. The foe's definite line of resistance such as established by General Ludendorff is broken at several points, and it seems it must soon fall back level with the river Vesle. Our continuous success proves that we still have the initiative of the battle over the enemy and can force our will upon him.

A French communique states:—

The attack which was carried out during the last two days by French and Allied troops north of the Marne obtained complete success. We pressed hard on the whole line. The Germans were forced to abandon their position of resistance, which was organised between Fere-en-Tardenois and Ville Tardenois, and to expedite their retreat. On the left French troops entered Soissons. Further south we crossed the Orise on its whole length. In the centre we progressed on a wide front. North of the Ourcq we advanced beyond Arcy and Ste. Restitut and penetrated Bois-de-Dole. Further east we took possession of Coupoulonges. On the right we took possession of Goussopourt, Villers Aposse and Ville Tardenois. On this part of the front we carried our lines five kilometres north of the Dormans-Rheims road on the general line of Vesilly-Chery. Between the Ardre and the Vesle we occupied Gerre and Thillois. During July 31st seven German aeroplanes were brought down. Twenty-two tons of explosives were dropped on aviation grounds between the Aisne and the Vesle, and on cantonments and bivouacs in the valleys of the Ardre and the Vesle.

Amsterdam, August 1.

"The American armies and numerical superiority do not frighten us." Is the outstanding phrase in the extended report of the Kaiser's proclamation cabled last evening which further states that Germany must and shall continue to fight until the enemy's will to destruction is broken.

London, August 1.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: Our patrols during the night, prisoners several in the neighbourhood of Merria. We prisoners during July 4, 603, including 89 officers.

London, August 2.

A French communique reports: North of the Ourcq the French, in liaison with British units, drove back the enemy from positions between Plessier-Hulou and the river. We carried a height north of Grand Boisy, advanced beyond the village of Beugheux, reaching here a distance of three kilometres. We took possession of Ciermes and Meuniers road. North of the Dormans-Rheims road after desperate fighting we conquered the village of Romigny, prisoners a hundred. Since July 15th on the battle-front

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

THE ALLIED SUCCESSES IN FRANCE.

of the Marne and Champagne 33,400 Germans have been captured, including 874 officers.

An American communique reports: There were vigorous local actions on the Ourcq arising out of our attacks and enemy counter-attacks at several points. We captured the village of Clerges and advanced beyond. Otherwise the situation in this vicinity is unchanged.

The position of the Germans in the Marne-Aisne pocket is daily becoming more precarious. Last night's communique shows that the Allied grip on the neck of the salient is tightening.

London, Aug. 2.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Patrols brought in a few prisoners in the Loece sector. We successfully raided to the east of Dickebusch Lake, taking prisoners. Hostile artillery was active to the north of Bethune.

London, Aug. 3.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, says:—The advance on General Mangin's front continues. We occupied Hartennes Wood. South of it we brought our line to Cramaille and Saponay. In the centre we reached two miles beyond Serghy. The enemy's resistance is feeble on the central sector than on the flanks. On the eastern flank of the salient we took the wood a mile east of Romigny. Our patrols advanced 1,000 yards north of Ville-en-Tardenois. The enemy pressed on all sides. His communications were swept by our guns. He is retreating reluctantly and continually. Our unrelenting pressure is bringing results. It is expected that the Crown Prince's reserves are being exhausted more rapidly than ours.

London, Aug. 3.

The latest news shows that the French at 1.30 to-day advanced two to three miles on a front of 25 miles between the Ardre river and the hamlet of Taux, north of Hartennes. The advance was slow last night but was very rapid this morning. The Germans are burning the villages east of the Ourcq. Cohan and Pailly are in flames. The German Army is now facing west and is being fired on in the back and the enemy reserves are also under fire. Immediate retreat behind the Vesle and possibly on the Aisne is regarded as certain, involving the collapse of the Crown Prince's offensive, after which the Germans will be unable to attack extensively until the autumn, when the 1920 class will be available. The line now runs from one mile north of the Ardre by Ville Tardenois and Romilly, thence to Vesilly, south of Coulouge, Orcy and Droizy to Taux. Our reserves are now greater than the enemy's, whose best troops have been greatly thinned and badly mauled. The German 1920 class will provide about 450,000 men.

THE KAISER'S PROCLAMATION.

(Reuter's Service.)

Amsterdam, August 1.

A Berlin message states that the Kaiser, in a proclamation to the German people, says they have provoked the enemy to a tremendous task which they must undertake to win the peace.

Amsterdam, August 2.

"We have neglected nothing to restore peace, but the enemy does not yet want peace. They shamelessly snare the fair fame of Germany with calumnies and declare that Germany must be annihilated. We must therefore continue to fight until our enemies acknowledge our right to exist."

(Continued on page 2.)

NOTICES.

THE RED HAND COMPOSITIONS LIMITED, LONDON.

Contractors to the Admiralty, India Office, War Office,
Crown Agents for the Colonies, &c.

"THE RED HAND BRAND."

Antifouling Compositions for Ships' Bottoms,
Antisive Paints, Ready mixed, for all purposes.

Supplies available from:

DODWELL & CO. LTD.
SOLE AGENTS.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

New Scheme for Children's Early Endowment:-

Principal features: Small Premium, Liberal Surrender Value,
No Medical Examination, Return of Premium in the Event of Death,
and Numerous Options at the Age of 25.

WRITE FOR PAMPHLET AND FULL PARTICULARS TO
DODWELL & CO. LTD. Agents.



Mattheid Roofing

SOLE AGENTS:-

BRADLEY & CO., LTD. (MACHINERY DEPT.),
QUEEN'S BUILDING, CHATER ROAD, HONGKONG.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1883.
MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE MANILA ROPE

8 STRAND
1 1/2 to 1 3/4"
CIRCUMFERENCE

CABLE LAID
5" to 15"
CIRCUMFERENCE

4 STRAND
3" to 10"
CIRCUMFERENCE

Old Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.
Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application.
SHEWAN TOMES & CO. General Managers.

NOTICES.

LE MOS.

**BROOKE'S
FINEST**

Lemon Squash.

SOLE AGENTS:

**CALDBECK
MACGREGOR
& CO.**

15, Queen's Road, Central.
Telephone No. 75.

HONGKONG JAPANESE MASSAGE ASSOCIATION.

WE beg to notify the Public that
we, the undersigned, being proper
and fully certificated Masseurs,
have this day formed the above
Massage Association.

Mr. U. SUGA Mr. I. HONDA
Mrs. A. SUGA Mrs. S. HONDA
54 Queen's Road Central.

METAL

For ship
working
assorted stock

& CO.,
Established A. D. 1880,
LUNG ST. Phone 515.

Photos of 1918 RACE MEETING

also
The DERBY DAY CATASTROPHE
AT HAPPY VALLEY.

MEE CHEUNG
PHOTOGRAPHER

Tel. 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

HOTELS AND CAFES.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM.

J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.
15 MINUTES FROM LANDING STAGE.
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
MRS. BLAIR.

GRAND HOTEL.

A first-class and up-to-date Hotel, most central location within the vicinity of all the principal Banks. Good for the best Food, Entertainment, Accommodation and Cleanliness. Cuisine under European Supervision.

A first-class string Orchestra renders selections from 5.30 P.M. to 11.30 P.M.

Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping People.
For further particulars apply to:- **W. BARKER, Manager.**

Telephone No. 197. Telegraphic Address: "COMFORT."

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.

ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.

TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.

HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.

Tel. 573. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA"
J. WITCHELL, Manager.

THE CARLTON HOTEL.

(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)

ICE HOUSE STREET.

Under American Management.

Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes' walk from the Banks and Central District. 45 Bedrooms, Excellent Cuisine, Scrupulously Clean, Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietress.

Telephone 812. MRS F. E. CAMERON.

EUROPE HOTEL, SINGAPORE.

UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT.

THE PREMIER HOTEL. FINEST SITUATION.
EXCELLENT CUISINE.

ARTHUR E. ODELL,

(Late Grand Hotel, Southcliffe, England and
Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.)

NOTICES.

YARDLEY'S FINE OATMEAL SOAP

For the COMPLEXION.
It beautifies and preserves
the complexion, and may
be freely used on delicate
and sensitive skins which
ordinary toilet soaps would
irritate and coarsen.

The purest and finest of
Soaps, scientifically com-
bined with an Oatmeal
specially treated for the
extraction of its bland,
soothing, "superfatty"
qualities.

For the NURSERY.
A perfect Nursery Soap,
it soothes as it cleanses,
its use enables Baby to
start life with a healthy and
beautiful skin and to main-
tain its beauty through-
out Youth to Age.

PRICES 6s. 6d. a Box of 3 Cakes.

TEL. 1877. COLONIAL DISPENSARY, 14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

MOTOR CARS FOR HIRE & SALE.
PROMPT SERVICE.

Sole Distributors for South China and
Macao for the OVERLAND, HUDSON
and (CHANDLER) Motor Cars, and
the HARLEY DAVIDSON Motor Cycles.

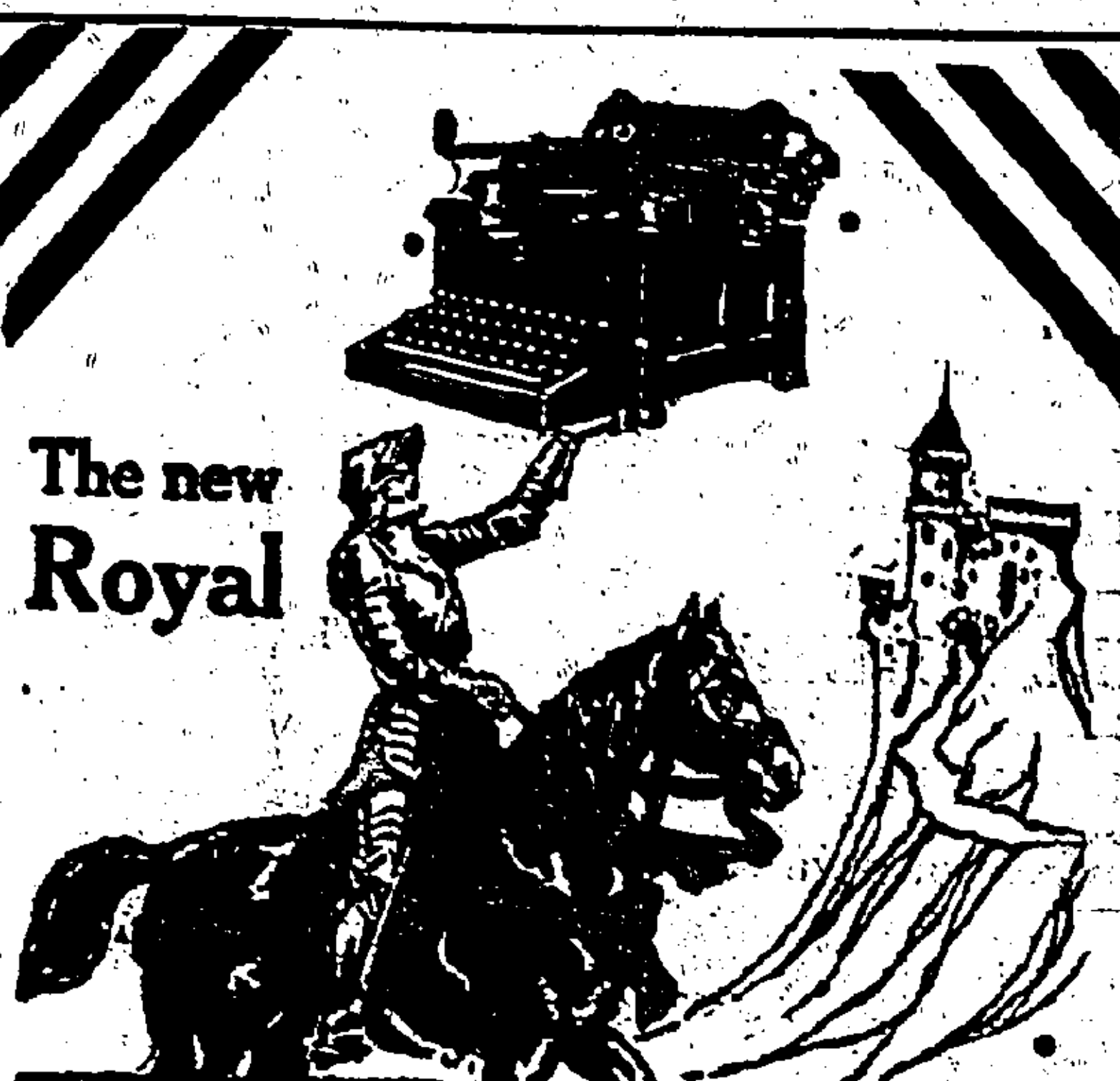
KOWLOON BRANCH, 26, NATHAN ROAD. TEL. K. 228.

PROPRIETOR: C. LAURITSEN. Tel. 482.

FRENCH LESSONS.

C. MOUSSON,
15, Morrison Hill Road.

NOTICES.



The Herald of Better Service

IN the arena of "Big Business" has appeared
a new steel-brained champion, the Master-
Model of the Royal—the machine with the rapid-
fire action; the typewriter that fires letters as
an automatic gun spits bullets!

Unless you are "Royalized," you are paying the price
of the Royal without knowing it—besides that of your old-
style machine—in the higher cost of your business letters.

Built for "Big Business" and its
Great Army of Expert Operators

This master-machine does the work of several type-
writers in one—it writes, types cards and bills! The one
machine does it all—without any "special" attachments.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.

Machinery Department.

4, Des Vaux Road Central.

Telephone 27.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY.

(Published Annually)

ENABLES traders throughout the
World to communicate direct with
English

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS

In each class of goods. Besides being a
complete commercial guide to London and
its suburbs, the Directory contains lists of

EXPORT MERCHANTS

with the goods they ship, and the Colonial
and Foreign Markets they supply;

PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES

of leading manufacturers, merchants, etc.,
in the principal provincial towns and in-
dustrial centres of the United Kingdom.

A copy of the current edition will be for-
warded freight paid, on receipt of Postal
Order for 25s.

Dealers seeking Agencies can advertise
their trade cards for £1, or larger advertise-
ments from £5.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY, CO. LTD.

5, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

G. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or
Indian desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person
at the Central Police Station
between the hours of 9 a.m. to
1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.
Applicants will be required to
produce Passports or identification
papers.

All persons with certain excep-
tions who remain in the
Colony for more than 7 days are
required to Register themselves
under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.
Forms of Registration giving the
particulars required may be
obtained at the G. P. O. and at
all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-com-
pliance is a fine not exceeding
£50.

CAST IRON RAINWATER PIPES AND FITTINGS.

FRANK SMITH & CO.

6, DES VAUX ROAD, CENTRAL.

TEL. 2090, HONGKONG.

GENERAL NEWS.

Mystery of a Pension.

In a case at Old-street Police Court recently it was mentioned that the wife of a Russian had been in receipt of a pension of £1 a week since her husband was reported on his refusal to join the British Army. "Why is that?" asked the astonished magistrate, adding: "No wonder foreigners wish to come to this country." No explanation was offered.

Dog Attacks Escaped German.
An escaped German, who was challenged by a butcher's boy near Douglas, Isle of Man, attempted to run away, but was pursued and stopped by the boy's sheep-dog. Obeying the master's command, the dog kept on the German's heels till the boy, George Cannon, had completed his round, when boy and dog escorted the German to the police station.

Britishers in Japan.

The *Nagasaki Press* says:—We are requested to state that all male British subjects, between the ages of eighteen and forty-one years, residing in the Prefecture of Saga, Nagasaki, Kumamoto, Miyazaki, Kagoshima, and Okinawa, who have not already registered for military service, are invited to communi-
cate with the Acting British Consul at Nagasaki.

Diamond-Cutting Works Opened.
Diamond-cutting works for disabled soldiers and sailors were opened recently at Brighton by Mr. John Hodge, the Minister of Pensions, who explained that Mr. Oppenheim had found all the money for the venture, and that he had the backing of the Diamond Syndicate. A hotel, which Mr. Hodge said was another evidence of Mr. Oppenheim's generosity, was afterwards opened by the Minister.

Colder Swimming Baths.

Where swimming baths are retained, bathers will have to put up with colder water. This is the effect of a letter sent by the Board of Trade to the Lambeth Borough Council saying that the allowance of coal for baths will have to be reduced. The Coal Controller suggests that preference should be given to washhouses and to supplies of hot water necessary for public health and cleanliness.

Men for Industries.

The Huddersfield Chamber of Commerce recently discussed measures whereby the men at present in the army and not fit for further service might be utilized in industry. The following resolution was passed:—"That this Chamber is of opinion that demobilisation depots should be established in every recruiting area, so that all men who are no longer fit for military service could be sent there. This Chamber considers this a very important matter which requires immediate attention, and is willing to assist in every way to place the men in work of national importance."

Fuel Oil from Cannel Coal.

Fuel oil is being made from cannel coal in England in large and increasing quantities. *Oil News* reports the result of a recent inspection of the manufacture of oil at a town gas plant, where more than 100 tons of cannel is treated daily. The yield is about 40 gallons per ton, and the total daily output is therefore about 4,000 gallons. The cannel used in the plant contains 20 per cent. of ash, so that 21 per cent. of the remainder by weight is converted into fuel oil. If to the cannel oil twice its weight of petroleum fuel oil is added a mixture is obtained which complies with Navy requirements.

Deserter Sewn in a Bed Tick.

Inside the tick of a bed where in his mother and four children were lying, a deserter named Lewis was found by the police. Eosina Lewis, the deserter's wife, living at Eusden, Glou., was sentenced to seven days imprisonment recently by the justices at Littledean for aiding her husband. On three occasions when Lewis was home on leave from France he had to be fetched by a military escort. He was due back in France last February, and as he did not return a visit was made to his home. His wife assured the police that Lewis was not at home, but a search was made, and the deserter was found as stated.

PIANOS

FOR

HIRE

AT

\$10

PER MONTH.

ROBINSON'S

GENERAL NEWS.

NOTICES.

Women Bearers at a Funeral.
For the first time women bearers officiated at a funeral at Divines recently. Six women, dressed like men in overalls, carried the coffin of Rhoda Pearce, who was employed at a local munition works, a hundred others following.

Resigned Position with American Red Cross.
Mr. Julian Arnold, U. S. Commercial Attache, has resigned his position as American Red Cross Organizer, and will not visit Vladivostok as announced a few days ago. Mr. Arnold recently received the following telegram from Mr. Cutler, manager of the Foreign Division, American Red Cross, Washington:—"We are deeply grieved that you cannot go along with your invaluable Red Cross work. Your achievements have been beyond praise."

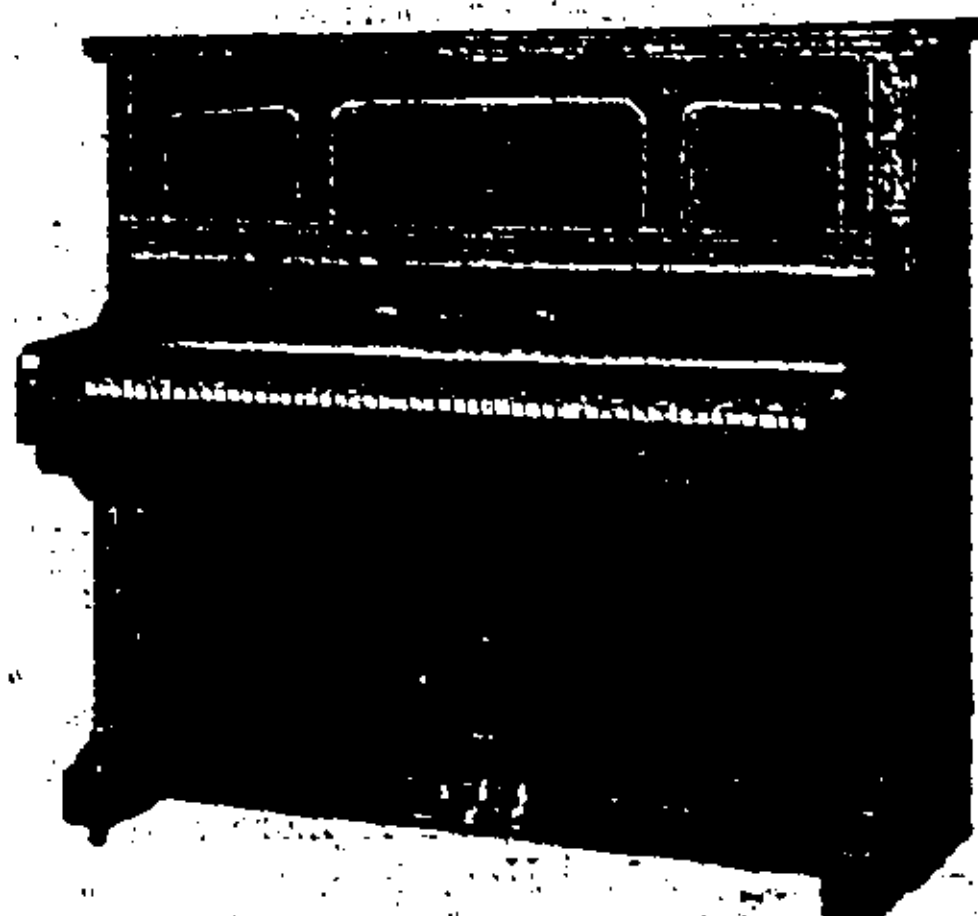
Lady Accidentally Shot.
The Central China Post of the 17th inst. says:—"A sad event occurred yesterday morning at 7 o'clock, the news of which cast a deep gloom over all the community. Miss E. M. Byrne, sister of Mr. E. G. Byrne, of the firm of Schiele and Byrne, who is at present with the forces in France, while handling a loaded revolver, shot herself. Medical help was immediately called but the case was beyond remedy. The funeral took place at the International Cemetery at 7 p.m. and was largely attended. Miss Byrne had resided with her brother in Hankow for many years and was one of the best known and most popular ladies in port."

A Remarkable Coincidence.
Of remarkable coincidences revealed by the war this one, we think, will be hard to beat. A girl whose fiancée was fighting in France was asked by him to send out a photograph of her soldier brother. She forthwith sent one taken in a Yorkshire town a year ago. It was a snapshot of the brother and a V.A.D. nurse who had been specially kind to him while undergoing convalescent treatment there. This was forwarded to a base hospital, where the girl's fiancée was recovering from a wound received in the recent offensive. On its receipt the wounded soldier was amazed to see that the nurse in the photo was the one actually tending him at that moment.—Daily Chronicle.

Elusive Bridegroom.
Meeting one day in Hyde Park Albert Coulfield, an American motor mechanic, and Eva Hamilton, chambermaid, were married the next at a registry office. The day after the wedding Coulfield disappeared. Five days later he wrote from Cardiff, where he was staying at hotel in the name of Sergeant Major Brooks. The woman went to Cardiff, and brought her elusive bridegroom back, but he again disappeared after she had treated him to lunch, bought him cigarettes, and paid for a shave. At Margate, where he was remanded recently on a charge of stealing three gold rings valued at £30 belonging to Hamilton, Coulfield was said to be a deserter from the Royal Marine Artillery.

Depreciation of Peking Notes.
Owing to another sudden slump in the market rate of the Peking notes issued by the two Government banks, says the China Times, a panicky feeling was aroused in Tientsin, resulting in a "run" on these banks at that port. The notes issued at Tientsin have recovered their face value as there has been no difficulty in cashing them for some time. It is only because the incessant demand for funds for military purposes has resulted in the Government resorting to the expedient of issuing large quantities of Tientsin notes that public confidence has been shaken. Fortunately, serious results were averted by the display of an accommodating spirit on the part of the banks' officers. The run has ceased. When no other resources are available, the risky expedient of issuing notes will again be resorted to if the war continues, when not only may the Peking notes depreciate, but even the notes issued at other places where the moratorium has long been cancelled. Alas! evidently there will be no pause until the whole nation becomes bankrupt!

MOUTRIE PIANOS

NEW MODELS
RECEIVED

ARTISTIC in FINISH
and combine quality of tone with lightness of touch. Backed by guarantee for five years.

PRICES FROM \$425.
Cash or easy terms.

S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.

Save Your Eyes

THE ONLY EUROPEAN
OPTICIAN IN THE COLONY.

N. LAZARUS, OPTICIAN, 21, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

CHOPPED STRAW IN
GERMAN LOAF.

Vegetable Leaves for Soup.

A neutral traveller from the Rhineland gives a graphic description of conditions there. He says:—"I was standing in the New Market, the business centre of Cologne, when a bomb dropped. Warnings were not given in time and numerous persons were standing waiting for trams. One bomb fell full upon the tram station and others fell so close it was evident that the raiders were making an organized attack upon the street railway system."

"The streets were cleared as if by magic. I fled to a cellar and did not leave it for five hours. "The resumption of the offensive served to restore to a considerable extent the people's courage. When the Aisne front was broken through huge placards were displayed saying that 60,000 English had been annihilated. Extra editions of the newspapers, which usually fetch twopenny, were torn from the hands of the newsboys and girls, who were flung mark notes. Many houses were hung with hunting, and the people shook hands and cried openly."

"We are victors and shall remain victors!" they shouted. "But the cessation of the rapid advance caused a feeling of despondency among the pessimists. The people generally no longer believe that the war will end this year and are preparing for another war winter. Contrary to the usual impression food is worse, not better, than before. The potato allowance has been reduced to four pounds a week for even manual labourers, and the weekly allotment of bread is about two and a half pounds. Much finely chopped straw is used in the composition of the bread."

"Huge quantities of turnip and cauliflower leaves, with small supplies of winter potatoes, are being used to make soup. The result for all who cannot buy illicit rations is stomach trouble. Deaths in factory towns are numerous. There is sickness abroad everywhere. Cases of nervous prostration are numerous. Men and women say they will hold out to the last, but there are mutterings on all sides."

TOMMY'S WAR
SOUVENIRS.

Military Restrictions.

No longer are British soldiers on leave seen streaming out of the big London railroad stations with trophies of the great war in the form of a German helmet, rifle, bayonet or a few odd bombs and shells to decorate the walls of their home. An army order long since issued but only very recently put rigidly into effect, forbids the carrying off of these trophies from the battlefield, and now hawk-eyed military police watch the leave boats.

But all the orders in the world and all the precautions ever invented will not stop souvenir hunters. And the Tommies have the crafty ways of the nimble-fingered gentry who used to specialize in railway straps, hotel soap and towels and chips of granite from old castles.

To carry the stuff home the soldiers will try all sorts of subterfuge. They will carry their souvenirs about with them from rest billets to the trenches, sometimes even refusing to dump it when going into action. They guard their treasures like a diamond for months and will sacrifice little comforts that mean so much in the line in order to stow a harmless German bomb or the face cap of a shell in their sock. Men have left their own rifles with the quartermaster or in some unauthorized quarter and carried off a German one in a waterproof case past the picket at the boat. Pieces of bombs and shells have been bound into petticoats because haversacks are liable to be searched and extra pockets have even been sewn into tails of overcoats to hide forbidden souvenirs.

Fine Work of Russians in France.
The General Commanding the Moroccan Division states that the Russian Legion fighting in France merits the highest praise for its very brilliant conduct and splendid moral. It has so far lost nineteen killed and seventy-four wounded, including three officers.

—Central News.

Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD
FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO BE LET

TO BE LET.—One Large OFFICE ROOM in Prince's Building. Apply to—H.M.H. NEMAZEE.

TO BE LET.—A GODOWN Central District. Apply to—The Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.

TO BE LET.—FURNISHED HOUSE at the PEAK for a year. Four bedrooms, five bathrooms, grass Tennis Court. Apply E. Potter, Prince's Buildings.

TO BE LET.—Detached SIX ROOMED house in Macdonnell Road, large verandahs, closed verandahs, numerous bath rooms, garden, etc. Immediate occupation. Apply Box 420 or Telephone 2624.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, KOWLOON. Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings.

TO BE LET.—HOUSES on SHAMEN, CANTON. LUSTLEIGH 57, The Peak. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

WANTED.

WANTED.—HOUSE at THE PEAK 5 to 8 rooms, on or about 1st October next, furnished, or unfurnished. Apply Box 1410 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—NICE FURNISHED FLAT of 3 or 4 rooms, with all conveniences. Reply stating terms etc. to Box 1406 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—EXPERIENCED BABY AMMA. Middle level district. Exceptional wages for one who can do fancy needlework. Apply Box 1415, c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—An experienced BUSINESS MAN to take charge of out-port branch office. Bond required \$10,000. Address Box 1411 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—EXPERIENCED CHINESE STORE-KEEPER; apply in own writing with copy of references, stating age, experience and salary required to W. S. Bailey & Co., Ltd.

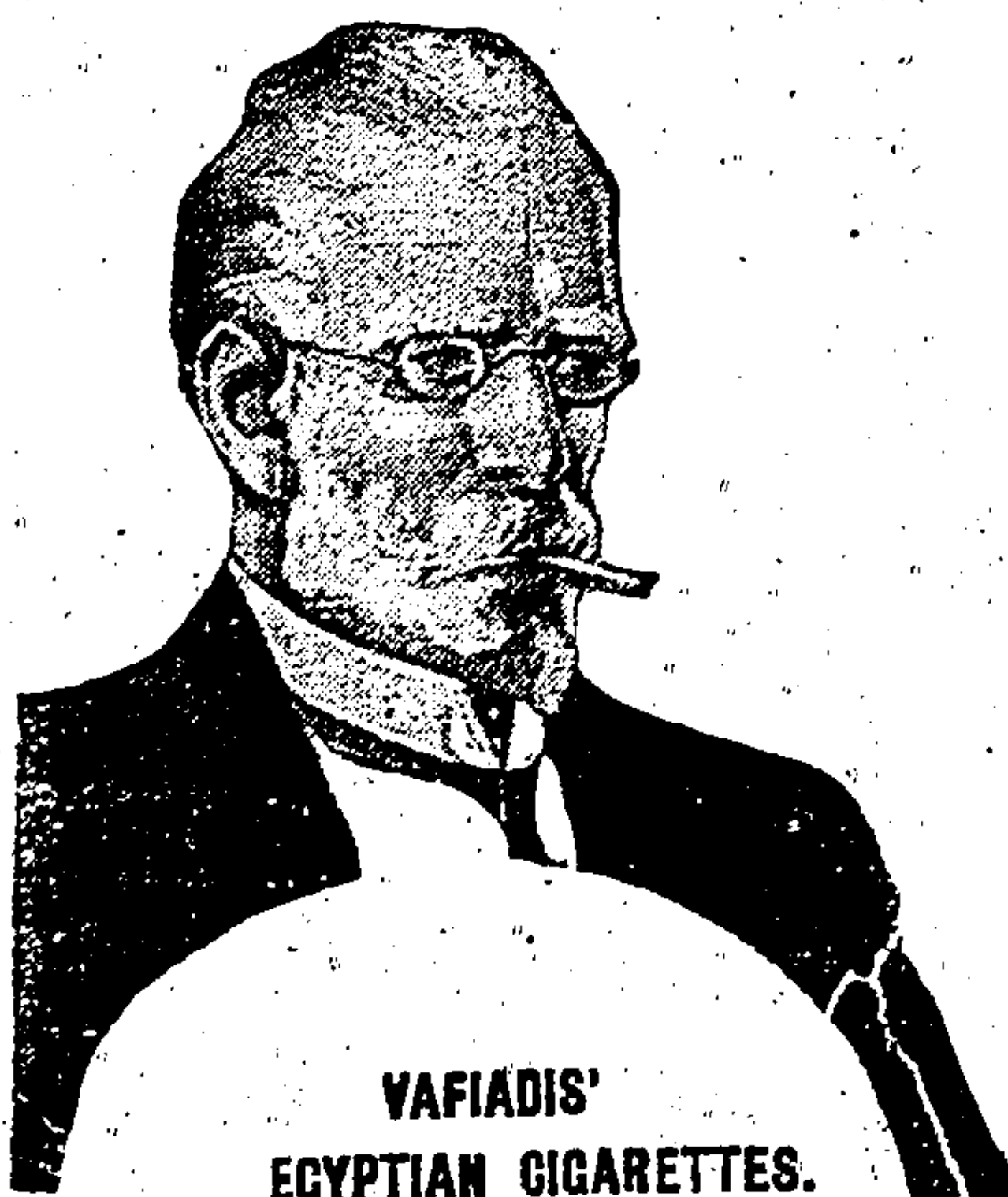
WANTED.—FLAT of two or three rooms with all conveniences in Central Locality, Hongkong, or half-house with ENGLISH married couple. Lower levels or Kowloon. Apply Box 1416 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

NOTICES.

REMINGTON, MONARCH
AND SMITH PREMIER
TYPEWRITERS

ENQUIRIES AND INSPECTION INVITED
MUSTARD & CO.,
4, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL. TELEPHONE 1186

AGENTS IN FOOCOW, AMOY, SWATOW AND CANTON,
BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO Co.



VAFIADIS' EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Imperial Bouquet per Crown Prince	100	\$5.30
"	100	4.65
"	50	2.35
"	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
"	50	1.85
"	20	.75
Superfine	100	2.40
"	50	1.20

SOLE AGENTS:—

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE CO., LD.
HOTEL MANSIONS.

E. HING & CO.

SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS, SHIPCHANDLERS AND
HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

PHONE NO. 1116.

25, WING WOO ST.
CENTRAL.

NOTICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

JUST TO HAND

"SILVER KING"

Price \$1.10 EACH. GOLF BALLS Price \$1.10 EACH.

IN THREE WEIGHTS

BLACK DOTS RED DOTS GREEN DOTS

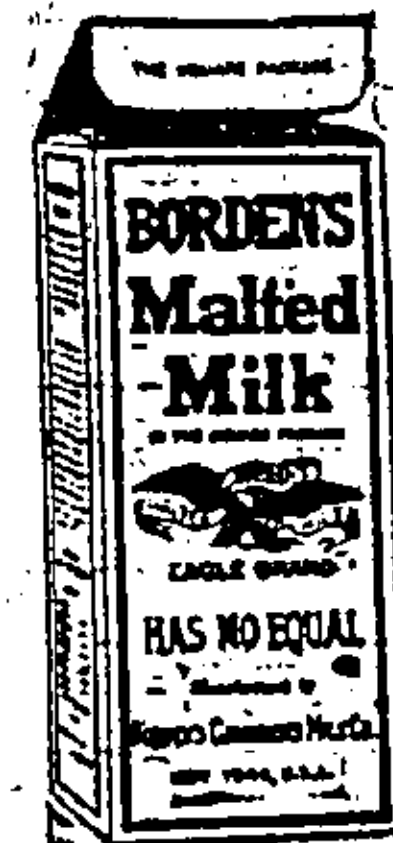
31 DWTS

29 DWTS

27 DWTS

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

FRESH SHIPMENT JUST ARRIVED
PER "SUWA MARU."

BORDEN'S MALTED MILK
MOTHERSTAKE!
NO
CHANGES
WITH
BABY'S
FOODTHIS
FOOD
TOOK
FIRST
PRIZE AT
PANAMA EXPOSITION

HAS A REPUTATION OF 50 YEARS STANDING
OBTAINABLE AT ALL LEADING DISPENSARIES.
CONNELL BROS COMPANY,
DISTRIBUTORS.

KALOTHERMINE.

A SAFE AND SIMPLE APPLICATION.

HAS BEEN USED WITH CONSPICUOUS SUCCESS IN
THE TREATMENT OF PNEUMONIA, BRONCHITIS,
SPRAINS, BRUISES, BOILS, BURNS, AND IN ALL
INFLAMMATORY CONDITIONS WHERE LOCAL
TREATMENT IS REQUIRED

ANTISEPTIC AND ANTIPHLOGISTIC

Easy to use and Entirely supersedes the old
fashioned LINSEED POULTICES, BLISTERS,
PLASTERS, Etc.

Sole Agents: **A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD** Hongkong & China.

A CURE FOR PRICKLY HEAT

"FLETCHER'S PRICKLY HEAT LOTION."

Made from the formula of one of the most distinguished
Professors of Tropical Medicine.
INSTANTLY ALLAYS IRRITATION AND CURES
AFTER A FEW APPLICATIONS.

FLETCHER & Co., Ltd.

Tel. 345.

22, Queen's Road.

FOR QUALITY
BREAD, PASTRIES, ETC.
ASK FOR A PASS BOOK
OR

LET US SEND YOUR
BREAD
EVERY MORNING.

We guarantee the purity of our Bread.

VICTORIA CAFE, TELEPHONE 2367.
Next to P. & O. Office, 24, Des Voeux Road Central.



WATSON'S
E

The Premier Scotch
OF THE FAR EAST
FOR 25 YEARS.
POPULARITY MAINTAINED
BY ITS
EXCELLENT QUALITY
NOT BY EXPENSIVE
WORLD-WIDE ADVERTISING.

A.S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS
HONGKONG.
Telephone 616.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, AUGUST 5, 1918.

PREPARING FOR POST-WAR DAYS.

It is a happy circumstance that we enter the 6th year of the war with the assurance, given us by Mr. Lloyd George, that the Allies contemplate a perpetuation of the present understanding even when the military struggle is ended. When swords are sheathed, however, it will be in another direction that that understanding will persist: a union of nations which have fought side by side, having for its aim an economic alliance working for the benefit of each and all. Mr. Lloyd George is right when he says that the world will not come right immediately the fighting stops, and it is for that reason that the existing partnership must be maintained. This is a point which is too often overlooked. In some quarters there is a tendency to think that, once peace is declared, we can rest on our oars with the comforting consciousness that the worst is over. But the successful conclusion of the war is only the first step in the Allied programme, and it is not over-stating the case to say that perhaps the biggest problems of all will crop up after peace is concluded.

After the war, whatever its result may be, Germany will make great efforts to reassert herself in the world's markets, and she will stop at nothing to achieve her ends. It is for that reason that the Allies have to prepare for the economic tussle that lies ahead. Great issues have to be decided in this connection and they will require the most careful and delicate handling. However, Mr. Lloyd George, according to his latest declaration, is hopeful of success being attained and of an agreement being reached which will place the economic fate of the world in the hands of the Allied nations. That is the policy which the Economic Conference at Paris had in view—the facilitating of the organisation on a permanent basis of an Allied Economic Alliance. The resolutions passed at that Conference pre-suppose discrimination against enemy countries, for one of the decisions came to was that these countries be denied most-favoured-nation treatment for a fixed number of years, with an assurance from the Allies to each other of compensatory outlets for trade. Several means by which this objective might be reached were outlined at the Conference, including recourse to Customs duties and prohibitions of a temporary or permanent character. At that time, however, America was not among the Allies, and she has not yet expressed her opinions on these points. The matter is admittedly not easy of adjustment, especially in view of the differing principles which have governed the Allies' economic policies in the past, but there is every promise of a close understanding being reached, born of unity of purpose during the grim days of war. In one sense, Britain might have proved the biggest obstacle towards an effective economic understanding, by reason of her Free Trade ideals, but here also there are hopes of a satisfactory adjustment. Our Government's adherence to the policy of non-discrimination has been announced—and that is the policy which Mr. Lloyd George, who is the champion of Free Trade, seems to favour.

Even Mr. Lloyd George, who is the champion of Free Trade, seems to favour the necessity of securing essential goods against unfair attack and unfair competition and also the need for considering the problem anew. That is the policy which will carry us through and crown our victory in the war with an even greater victory still. We have learnt a great lesson from the war already, and this big step forward should facilitate an economic agreement with the Dominions and our Allies as well.

One other thing which the war has done is to bring the Government and business men into a closer understanding. At the moment commerce is handicapped through Government control, it is true. But that control is necessary, and we have Mr. Lloyd George's word for it that it will not continue after the war. Meantime, however, the Government has had a better insight into trade than ever before, and it is certain that in the future there will be a far greater measure of official encouragement to trade and commerce than in pre-war days. The Premier says that the Government's chief concern will be to develop and strengthen our industries. That fact, together with the promise of a great Allied Economic Alliance, should make the future of the Empire well assured.

An Urgent Need.

The week-end just passed has been one of the stormiest experienced in Hongkong for a long time, and elsewhere will be found detailed reports of the many landslides that have taken place, involving, in one instance, the deaths of at least five persons. But the house collapse which took place yesterday afternoon on the corner of Second Street and Centre Street, West Point, is a matter which calls for comment, for whereas in the other cases the abnormal weather caused accidents unforeseen, it is only truth to state that the house in question was nothing more than a tumbling-down structure which ought to have been condemned long before. There was no fall of earth here to precipitate a collapse, and the building simply fell just because it was too rotten to stand any longer. The brickwork wall, on which time and damp had wrought their mischief, suddenly gave way, bringing with it the roof and beams. Those who were on the spot after the collapse could not fail to be impressed with the state of affairs, and the marvel is that the house had not buried its occupants before. The Building Authority, through its many inspectors, might well get busy particularly in this locality, which strikes one as containing more than a few dwellings which in a Home town would have been condemned long since. Seeing the special stress which is periodically placed on buildings in this Colony, there should be far sterner action and a much higher standard of stability demanded. The safety of the populace should not be sacrificed to the profit of landlords.

An Interesting Comparison.

There was something ironically interesting in the extract from the files of the *Hongkong Telegraph* of 1893, which we published on Saturday, for under date of August 8 of that year, we printed the proposed objects of the "Hongkong Association," which are strangely similar to those of the seemingly dormant, but recently established, Constitutional Reform Association. Summarised, the objects of the Association formed a quarter of a century ago, were to improve the form of Government in Hongkong, to advocate and petition for changes to co-operate with other Crown Colonies, and to promote the interests of good Government in Hongkong generally. The success that attended our predecessors' efforts must have been small, but it could surely have been no smaller than the success of the existing Association which seems content to emulate its inefficient forerunner. One has no need to read the history of Hongkong very closely to learn that there has always existed a desire to improve the form of Government—to give residents that feeling of responsibility which should be associated with every well-governed community—but it would be something new to read of an effort so persistent and insistent that it achieved its aim. With Home Rule all round being discussed at home, with a state of change being manifest in almost every administration, the present is a time of no imagined opportunity. But if the present record of our "Constitutional" is to see no improvement, residents can comfortably sink back into the "long dock" from which the forming of the Association roused them.

Baseball in England.

Admiral Sims, of the American Navy, and General Biddle, of the American Army, started at the Arsenal Football Ground, Highbury, recently the opening match of the baseball season in England, played under the auspices of the Anglo-American Baseball League. The three Chinese who together with three Fionas committed an armed robbery and made away with a quantity of opium and money from the house of a Chinese merchant on Rue Touraine on the 3rd July were convicted recently in the French Mixed Court. One of them received a term of five years and expulsion, another three years and expulsion, and the third two years and expulsion.

DAY BY DAY.

ANYTHING YOU DO NOT MAKE-OR HELP TO MAKE-IS NOT YOURS.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the third anniversary of the Savla Bay landing.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was \$s. 4 1/2.

Kailan Outcut.
The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending July 20 amounted to 62,247 tons and the sale during the period to 62,683 tons.

Cinema Matinee.
This afternoon at 5.15 p.m. there will be a special matinee at the Victoria Theatre at which the first episodes of both "Jader" and the "Seven Pearls" will be shown, together with some fine comic films.

Heavy Rainfall.
The rainfall during the past few days has been extremely heavy. For the twenty-four hours ending 10 a.m. on Friday the fall was 1.72 inch, for Saturday 8.93 inches, for Sunday 5.20 inches and for to-day 2.24 inches. This makes the four days' total 18.08 inches.

Comment on Hongkong Tribunal.
The accounts of the regular sittings of the Hongkong Conscription Tribunal make very interesting reading. At their third meeting all the barristers and solicitors were gone through, 5 being exempted as unfit, the others given short exemptions to arrange their private matters; altogether 11 cases were considered and 7 freed for military service. At the next meeting on the 10th, 19 cases were considered and 9 freed for service. It is anticipated that about 250 men of all classes of the military age will be secured by this Board and sent to India for training.—*China Critic*

CAMOUFLAGED LORRY.

How British Officer Held Austrians At Bay.

How the British armoured cars helped the Russians during their retreat from Galicia in July and August 1917 is revealed in a *London Gazette* announcement of the award of decorations and medals.

The record of Lieut. Commander Walter Doring Smiles, who receives a bar to his D.S.O., is typical of several others:—

When the road to Bizzy was blocked in the attack of July 1, the officer called for volunteers to destroy the obstruction, and succeeded in removing it in the face of the fiercest fire by taking cover in the adjoining ditch and rushing out during lull to tear down wire and sandbags. Later on, during the retreat, he fought with characteristic courage until all his cars were lost in action, with the exception of a light armoured Ford. He then improvised an armoured car by taking the armour off an old car and concealing it round a lorry. With this car and a heavy armoured car borrowed from another squadron, he kept the enemy at bay beyond the frontier in Austria for six hours, until all troops had crossed the river. These cars passed over the river five minutes before the last bridge was blown up, and were the last thing on wheels to leave Austrian territory.

Another exploit in Galicia, for which the D.S.O. is conferred upon Lieut. Commander William Well-Hood, R.N.V.R., is thus described in the *Gazette*:—

This officer joined the Armoured Cars at the outset of war, and served with them in Belgium, South-West Africa, France, the Caucasus, Armenia, the Dobruja, and Galicia. Throughout the Galicia retreat he fought day and night, under every sort of difficulty, always cheerful and ready, and inflicted very heavy casualties on the enemy. His last fight against Gusiatsyn were very severe, and drew the praise of the Russian General in command. In the last day's fight he brought down an enemy aeroplane.

HONGKONG WAR CHARITIES.

Distribution of Funds.

The last detailed statement of allocations including earmarked sums made by the War Charities Committee covered expenditure up to March 15th, 1918. Since that date a total of £31,300, proceeds of St. George's Day, has been remitted through the War Charities account, and a detailed statement of the allocations as made by the St. George's Committee will be published in due course.

In addition to this total, the following earmarked and allocated subscriptions have been made between 15th March and end August from the General Fund:—

Officers' Families Fund	1,811 19 7
British Red X	3,988 0 11
Prisoners of War	5,103 14 9
Pipe Fund	6 7 2
Y. M. C. A.	1,300 0 0
Scottish National Homes (Quarrier's Home)	500 0 0
Imperial Merchant Service Guild	1,000 0 0
2 Huts Y. M. C. A. or Church Army	1,900 0 0
Farm Colony for Sailors' and Soldiers' suffering Tuberculosis	500 0 0
Blinded Soldiers and Sailors	4,307 4 6
"Boxing" Glove Fund	68 18 5
Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Assn.	20 15 6
Central P. O. W. A.	1,000 0 0
Naval Prisoners of War	1,000 0 0
Royal Flying Corps Hospital	2,000 0 0
Ladies Emergency Committee of the Navy League	528 14 8
Scottish Women's Hospital for Home and Foreign Service	503 1 9
British and Foreign Sailors' Society	15 0 0
French Red X	3,000 0 0
Lord Roberts' Memorial Workshops	791 13 8
Paddington V.A.D. Hospital	553 1 3
Peterhead Minesweepers and Patrol Flotilla Fund	16 0 0
For benefit of wounded in Zeebrugge Action	1,000 0 0
King George's Fund for Sailors	6,500 4 3
Surgical Requisites Association	55 1 3
Dr. Barnardo's Home	1,000 0 0
	£36,025 10 8
Store Sub-Committee	\$22,262 56

The greater part of the amount of £36,025 10s. 8d. was sent by telegraph in two separate remittances to the earlier of which only replies have so far been received. Extracts from the correspondence received through Mr. Murray Stewart, are appended for the information of subscribers.

Mr. Stewart writes:—
"Naval Prisoners of War. I sent £500 to the Ladies Emergency Committee of the Navy League, officially recognised as the caretakers of seamen prisoners, and £500 to the Committee which takes care of those belonging to the Royal Marines."

I had ascertained that rather more than half of the naval prisoners of war belong to the Marines and in view of this fact I hope you will approve of the contribution being thus divided."

The French Ambassador in London, H. E. M. Paul Cambon writes:—

"I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th. May enclosing a cheque of £2,000 for the General Fund of the French Red Cross from the Hongkong War Charities Committee. Our records show that this is the sixth contribution which you have made, amounting in all to no less than £4,330."

The life-and-death struggle in which our troops are at this moment engaged shoulder to shoulder with the gallant soldiers of our Allies, is in itself a sufficient measure of the immense task which confronts our Red Cross. The bitter sacrifices which all Nations engaged in this War are called upon to make are in our case accentuated by the accident of locality which has made France the battleground and deprived her since the earliest days of the war of the wealth and material produced in the manufacturing regions of the north. The spontaneous realisation of these circumstances and the resulting generous help of our Allies in all our works of succour has

been a source of untold gratification and strength to our people and to our soldiers. I beg of you, therefore, to convey to the Hongkong War Charities Committee and to all other subscribers my very sincere thanks on behalf of the brave men who will benefit from their generous help.

I have transmitted your cheque to the British Committee of the French Red Cross of which I am President, and asked them to send to you their official receipt."

The Honorary Secretary of the Ladies Emergency Committee, Navy League writes:—

"My Committee feel they cannot thank you sufficiently for your kindly and most efficient help. Your cheque for £500 is a real godsend, as we really require just over that amount per week for the food parcels for the B. N. prisoners only and I find it more and more difficult as Hon. Sec. to obtain the necessary funds from the general public."

Will you please convey our most sincere thanks to the War Charities Committee of Hongkong. I am enclosing some letters, copies, which may be of interest to our kind friends overseas. (Some 50 extracts from Prisoners of War letters are attached to this acknowledgment. A number of them are from exchanged prisoners now in Holland or Switzerland, and it is of especial interest to note that all the letters agree in saying that the parcels in Germany are received regularly, but that without them life would be almost impossible.)

Mr. Stewart writes to the King George's Fund for Sailors:—

"The prosperity of the Colony being chiefly dependent upon the maintenance of the many sea-routes of which it is the meeting place, small wonder that solicitude for the welfare of sailors, active in ordinary times, should nowadays readily embrace such an opportunity as that provided by your appeal. The response to it testifies to the admiration felt in the Colony for the way in which the best traditions of the sea have been upheld by the men for whose benefit the King George's Fund is being raised."

The Secretary states in his reply:—

"A letter of thanks will be forwarded to Hongkong in due course and as you can well imagine this handsome gift has been greatly appreciated by those who administer the Fund," and forwards copy of a highly appreciative acknowledgment he proposed to send to the Press.

The Secretary, Dr. Barnardo's Homes writes:—

"Such gifts from friends overseas are most cheering."

It will be gratifying to you to know that probably of all the British Dominions across the seas Hongkong stands out as the most liberal by comparison with its size, and I have mentioned this fact in paragraphs in the Overseas Club Publications, in the Weekly edition of the "Times," the "Daily Mail Overseas," and other publications which circulate in the British Dominions."

Sir Arthur Pearson writes:—
"I have received your letter of the 27th May with the enclosure of further contribution towards the funds of St. Dunstan's of £2,750 from the Hongkong War Charities Committee. Receipt for this donation is enclosed."

I propose to devote this sum to the upkeep of convalescent and 'week-end' residences for officers who have lost their sight in the War. These are at Brighton in the winter and Bourne End on the Thames in the summer, and they are of very great value to us in our work. It nearly always happens that an officer is discharged from hospital before he is really fit enough to take up serious work at St. Dunstan's and we find that a stay at Brighton or Bourne End has a marvellous effect upon his general health. Outdoor recreation again, either walking, swimming, rowing or riding, has a most beneficial effect upon the general tone of a young blinded officer, and our week-end houses are of great use to us in affording facilities for these amusements and sports which do so much towards the social re-education of the officers, which is, of course, of as much value to them as the more practical business re-education for which they study at St. Dunstan's during the week.

I trust that this suggestion will meet with your approval and that of the Hongkong War Charities Committee.

I hope you will convey to the members of the Committee an expression of my very sincere gratitude for their untiring interest in and generosity towards our work. My thanks are offered on behalf of the gallant officers who gave their sight

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Among the German books recently banned from the schools of New York is one called "In Vaterland"—a publication that is really too funny to be taken seriously. Its aim is to show us the German Royal Family in a hollowed light, and here is a specimen of the art employed to accomplish the feat. A German child is supposed to be in earnest consultation with his uncle:—

"Have you seen the Kaiser, Uncle Charles?" "Sure, Harry."—"Where is he?"—"Here in Berlin one can see him often."—"When did you see him last?"—"On New Year's Day as he went to church with his six sons."

"Has the Kaiser six sons?" "Yes, and also a daughter."—"Are they all loved?"—"The Crown Prince is well loved"—(this is surely rather evasive!)—"Especially since his marriage?"—"Especially since the birth of his nice little son."—"Oh, then, the Kaiser is a grandpa?" "I had always pictured him as a young man."

"He was born in 1859, but he looks much younger than he really is."—"How long has he been on the throne?"—"In the year 1888 he succeeded his father, Kaiser Frederick, as German Kaiser. This great hero, whom all our people called 'our Fred,' lived only ninety-nine days after he had ascended the throne."

"Oh, how sad."

The pathos of that little touch is too affecting. Later, the child gets inquisitive concerning the German Empire. "What do you understand it to mean?" he asks. "It is very hard to explain," replies uncle. "If you want to know more about it you must be very attentive and orderly. Germany is an empire. Do you understand that?" The child's rejoinder is not given—he is "left speculating," probably.

Questions of currency and laws of exchange are notoriously baffling. A military correspondent, who makes no pretence of understanding such mysteries, sends, in an inquiring spirit, the following extract from a notice recently seen in a certain officers' club in France. The notice purported to announce the rates of exchange governing the payment of bills in the club when paid in either French currency. After recording the values allowed to various English silver coins, it went on:—

franco

Sovereign 27.00

£1 Treasury Note 27 25

£1 Bank of Egypt Note 27.85

From this it would seem that the gold standard is dead, and that our war-time realism has compelled us to admit that it is "credit" alone that matters! But what on earth is "credit" if it is not somebody's (or everybody's) belief in our ability to pay a sovereign's weight in gold to redeem the promise of a "John Bradbury"? Surely it is this belief that has caused the abominable hoarder, in all times of financial stress, to regard his gold pieces as so many birds in the hand, never to be parted with for bust-dwelling and mercenary potential paper. Have we changed all that now? Or is it that the shipping difficulty has become so acute that it already costs 2½d. per sovereign to transport gold from France to London? And if this latter explanation is accepted as a cheap way out of the difficulty, whence the astonishing value of Egyptian paper? Is London so reduced as to bear the comparison of 8½d. in the pound in favour of Cairo?

for the cause for which we are all fighting, and who are giving as brave a lead to the men who are their companions in misfortune here, as the lead which they gave them while in the field."

The full correspondence from which these short extracts are taken is open to any who may desire to see it at the office of the Hon. Secretary, War Charities Committee, Post Office Building.

E. R. HALLIVAX,
Hon. Secretary,
War Charities Committee.

WAR ANNIVERSARY.

Yesterday's Intercession Services.

In accordance with the wish expressed by His Majesty the King that the fourth anniversary of the war should be observed throughout the Empire as a Day of Prayer, special intercessory services were yesterday held in the various Churches of the Colony, and also at the Sikh Temple, at which prayers were offered for a speedy victory and collections taken on behalf of War Funds. Despite the very inclement weather, there were large congregations.

St. John's Cathedral.

At St. John's Cathedral those present at the morning service included H.E. the Governor and Lady May, Major-General Ventris and Miss Ventris, the Hon. Mr. Gladstone, Sir William Ross-Davies, K.O., and Lady Ross-Davies, and Mr. Justice Gompertz. The collections were on behalf of the Church Army Hut Fund, and at the close a special form of litany was said for the fallen, a Hongkong Roll of Honour being read.

The Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle was the preacher, and in the course of his sermon he referred to the way in which, four years ago, British statesmen laboured for peace. We see now, he said, how the cause of right is making its successful appeal to the conscience of the world. It is significant that Germany and her three supporters have won no friends since their designs have become apparent. But, one after another, the chief countries of the world have joined in the war on the side of the Allies, so that right is gradually showing itself to be might. We could desire no better vindication of the righteousness of our cause than that. The world has recognized that a world dominated by Germany would not be worth living in, and the armed forces of civilization are gathering to the fray, and already the balance of might is beginning to be on our side. We may indeed thank God that our country chose as she did four years ago, for in being ready to lose her life she preserved it. Never in the memory of living man has there been such a realisation of what is smitten with our national life and never, I believe, has there been such an earnest resolve on the part of all ranks and classes of society, that what is smitten shall be remedied. Personal and class selfishness is at the root of all the national evils which have to be purged out of our national life. And men are beginning to learn the lesson which God is surely teaching us at this time.

As we look back at August, 1914, we know now how serious was the relation of Capital and Labour then. The old spirit of self interest seemed rampant, but we may thank God that now there are signs of a more reasonable spirit on both sides. We must thank God for the lessons which we have learned, and strive to take to heart all that the war can teach us. "Whoso is wise will ponder these things and they shall understand the loving kindness of the Lord." The four years have taken toll of the bravest and best of our manhood. Our friends and brothers, our sons, have heard the call of duty and of danger, and right nobly they have answered it. And death has claimed many a one whose life seemed only at its beginning. But we know that life is not lost when it ceases to be seen by us. We dare not regret them, nor speak of them as if their lives had been lost. Rather, I think, we may envy them their noble fate and feel sure that they have fulfilled the highest aim of life, for they have done their duty.

Special reference was also made to the war by Archbishop Barnett at the evening service.

Roman Catholic Cathedral.

Special services were also held at the Roman Catholic Cathedral at the 9.30 Mass. Bishop Pezzoni spoke on the war, and, in the course of his address, said:—Why does God delay so long in granting peace? Why does He permit events which prolong the war? Why is the object for which the Allies fight still so remote of realization? There are many causes, which only God Himself knows perfectly,

but surely one of these is that which was expressed by our Holy Father on several occasions, viz., that our prayers have not been so universal and so persevering as they should have been, especially among the laity. Men have not yet learned the lessons of the war, says the Pope, there are still very many who refuse to obey the commandments of God, there is still so much impurity, license of conduct, injustice, forgetfulness of moral obligations and even drunkenness. We must remember that it is not the will of God that there should be war, but when individuals and nations misuse their free will and bring about a state of things that only war can heal, then God allows war,—may wishes war. War is an evil, but a physical evil, and God sometimes uses it to repress moral evil which is of course greater. Let us therefore pray more fervently than we have done till now, and let us accompany our prayer with more sincere repentance, more generous mortification, and more earnest performance of our moral and religious duties. Only by doing so shall we obtain from God to the end war; and according to His own words, "our swords shall be turned into ploughshares and our spears into sickles," and a victorious and lasting peace based upon the imperishable principle of righteousness and justice shall reign.

Union Church.

At the Union Church collections were taken for the Prisoners of War Fund.

The preacher was the Rev. Alex. Baxter, M.A., and in the course of his sermon he said our hope for a new heaven and a new earth is not vain when multitudes are learning the glory of a service for others in sacrifice of self. There is a deeper love of justice and righteousness to-day than in pre-war days. That also is a principle of the Kingdom of God. It is a new earth wherein dwelleth righteousness. I have said that in the matter of self-sacrifice and service our enemies took their place beside us. Now, however, according to the verdict not only of Britain but of the civilized world, we and they part company. There is no warrant in Scripture for a new Heaven with a tribal deity nor does German literature on the world's future reveal many of the principles of the Kingdom of God. I do not mean by this that we should extol our virtues, nor claim to have them exclusively, but the history of the war and all that has come to light about it is a long vindication of the justice of our cause and the general purity of our motives. We are seeing them more and more clearly and one of the greatest is Righteousness. Righteousness both in international relationships and in business affairs: the sacredness of truth, liberty, justice, wherever man meets man no matter what his colour or his race.

NEKVOUS PEOPLE ARE INEFFICIENT.

How to Combat Neurasthenia.

The present high tension of life is productive of a form of nervous debility called neurasthenia, which is characterised by worry, irritability, oversensitiveness, and headache. This neurasthenia means that the patient has lost the power to recover and store up energy; the condition will grow worse if not corrected.

The proper treatment is one of nutrition of the nerve cells, requiring a true tonic, not a stimulant. As the nerves rely for nourishment upon the blood, any treatment must be directed towards building up the blood. And because Dr. Williams' pink pills act directly on the blood they have proved of the greatest benefit in many cases of neurasthenia and nervous disorders.

While promptly effective, Dr. Williams' pink pills contain no harmful stimulants, are perfectly safe, and create no drug habit. Begin them, now, by getting a supply from any chemist, or direct from the China Office of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 93 Esplanade Road, Shanghai. The price, \$1.50 per bottle, (8/- for 6) includes postage.

Free: Useful information is contained in the free book, "The Nerves and their Needs." Send a postcard for a copy to the above address.

LANDSLIDES IN HONGKONG.

Several Lives Lost at Morrison Hill Road.

Due to the very heavy downfalls of rain which have been experienced within the past few days, a distressing tragedy occurred at about 10.30 on Sunday morning, several houses being partly demolished, and as a result, a number of Chinese lost their lives at Nos. 14, 16, 19, and 20, Morrison Hill Road. The first intimation the occupants had of the impending disaster was a rumbling sound and immediately after, tons of earth and big rocks which had become loosened in their foundations, crashed into the back of the servants' quarters. So great was the quantity of earth dislodged that the quarters were completely buried and the tons of debris caved in the walls of the main building which is separated by a narrow alley-way from the servants' quarters. Soon after the happening, the Police, Fire Brigade and Volunteer Fire Brigade were on the scene and the work of rescue, which was attended by considerable risk to those engaged in it, commenced. After very strenuous labour, the rescuers succeeded in recovering the body of an amah, quite dead, and two other amahs badly injured, who were conveyed with all speed to the Government Civil Hospital. Some time elapsed before the endeavours of the rescuers met with further success, but eventually two small girls were recovered, both of whom were dead. One body, it is feared, is still buried beneath the ruins. Very many people living in the main buildings had narrow escapes, little time being given them to get out of their houses. A considerable weight of earth struck the buildings, but this in itself would possibly not have caused so much damage, the huge rocks which fell being responsible for the major portion. In some cases the walls of the houses were broken down outside, leaving the inside of the rooms exposed.

Later in the morning, while the Police and Fire Brigade were still engaged at Morrison Hill Road, news was received of another collapse of a serious nature at the corner of Centre Street and Second Street, West Point. This occurred at about 11.30, a two-storied house suddenly collapsing into the street. The ground floor is occupied as a general store and the upper floor as residences, and it appears that the top portion of the building fell into the street. Fortunately it was raining heavily at the time, and a number of hawkers who generally sell their wares at this corner had left to seek shelter, otherwise many of them would have been involved. As it was, only a few persons were caught. There were not many people in the upper part of the house at the time and those living underneath escaped injury altogether. Shortly after the alarm had been given, the Police and Fire Brigade, supplemented by volunteer firemen, appeared on the scene and rescue work was commenced in good earnest. One man was brought out very quickly, but he was already dead from several injuries he had received. Three other people, one woman and two men, were also recovered, but their injuries were so serious that they had to be removed at once to the Hospital. A number of other people were found to be suffering from minor injuries and these were treated at the Western Dispensary. Although a thorough search was made of the debris to see if anyone else was buried, no other bodies were found.

Other Landslides.

Numerous other small slides have been reported to the police. The Kowloon-Canton Railway did not escape, there being two slides of rather serious dimensions, in consequence of which traffic with Canton will have to be suspended for two or three days. One of the slides occurred on the British section near Tai Po Market, but passengers are being taken to the border and transferred to other trains. Another slide occurred at Li Long, on the Chinese section, about 7½ miles from the border. Though there have been many other landslides notified, happily no loss of life is

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUNKET

Cannot be excelled with tinned or fresh stewed fruit.

COULOMMIER CHEESE. COTTAGE CHEESE

NOURISHING & IDEAL FOOD.

DEVONSHIRE CREAM

CAN ALWAYS BE HAD.

WE SUPPLY JUNKET TABLET ON APPLICATION.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

DO NOT MISS

"THOU SHALT NOT"

OR

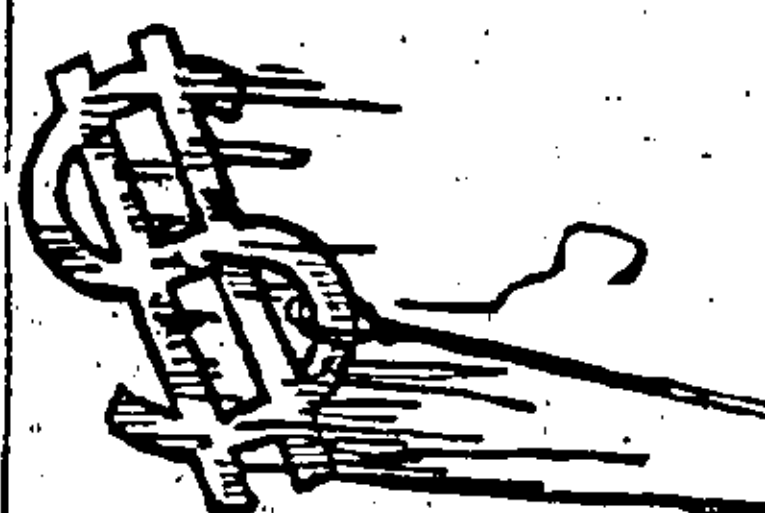
THE BRAND OF GAIN

the great murder mystery detective drama, featuring

Mrs. Vernon Castle

the best dressed woman in the world.

reported. One of the largest of these happened at the back of Lun Sing Hotel, Shek Tung Shui. The building itself was not damaged. The quarters occupied by the District Watchmen at Stone Nullah Lane were slightly damaged by a fall of earth on Sunday morning. The wall of a cookhouse at No. 42 Tung Street collapsed, and a Chinese house was damaged at Basket Terrace. A party wall at Nos. 8 and 10 Pokfulam Road also collapsed. From the Water Police comes the report that two junks were blown ashore at the southern end of Yau-mai Breakwater. No loss of life is reported.



There is Pulling Power in the advertising Pages of the DOLLAR DIRECTORY.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Pharmaceutical Chemist, with excellent qualifications, seeks POSITION in a PHARMACY. Willing to work for a small remuneration. Apply "F. V." c/o Grand Hotel.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From PENANG.

THE Steamship

"ROTORUA."

having arrived from above port, Consignees of Cargo by her are advised that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and or extra hazardous godown of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd. whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 17th inst. or they will not be recognized. All Broken, Chafed, and Damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 9th inst. at 11 a.m. by Messrs Carmichael & Clarke.

No Fire Insurance is effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

SNOWMAN & CO.

Agents, Hongkong, 5th August, 1918.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT. PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY, the 7th, August 1918,

commencing at 2.30 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

A Quantity of Office Furniture

Comprising:—Large and small teak show cases, teak roll top desk and tables, office chairs, electric table fans, typewriter, platform scale, copying press, cabinets, etc., etc.

(all more or less damaged by water)

On view on day of sale.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

Summit SOFT COLLARS

The Soft Collar is the vogue and Summit 49 is the one generally selected by discerning men for business wear. It needs no starch but yet conveys that distinction in dress always associated with Summit Collars.



SHAPE 49.

Stocked in 14, 15 & 16 inches deep.

MACKINTOSH

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS, 16, DES VŒUX ROAD. TELEPHONE NO. 23.

Wm. Powell Ltd. TELEPHONE 346

OUR Annual Cash

SALE

Commences on TUESDAY, next.

August 6th, for five days only

LACE & VOILE DRESSES & BLOUSES, 25% DISCOUNT. SEMI TRIMMED STRAW HATS AT 1.50 EACH. A FEW SILK COATS AT LESS THAN COST TO CLEAR.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN OUR LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENTS.

ODD RANGES IN LADIES' BOOTS & SHOES AT CLEARANCE PRICES.

THE COLUMBIA GRAMOPHONE



A perfect and complete instrument of Music at an exceptionally MODERATE PRICE



THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD. 16, DES VŒUX ROAD TEL. 1322.

CAWSEY'S

CELEBRATED SWEETENED

LEMON SQUASH

CORDIAL.

PRESERVATISED

MADE WITH FRESH AUSTRALIAN

LEMONS AND PURE SUGAR.

Price per doz. Quarts. \$11.00

Bottle. \$1.00.

AGENTS:

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

Wine Merchants,

TEL. NO. 135. 6, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

VESSELS despatched to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG
COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG,
COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS,
FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:—P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.P. L. Knight,
Acting Superintendent.CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

PACIFIC

SERVICE

CANADA, UNITED STATES
AND EUROPE

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

— SAILING ON OR ABOUT —

*Key West	24th Aug.	*Key West	11th Nov.
Empress of Japan	11th Sept.	Monteagle	7th Dec.
Monteagle	1st Oct.	Empress of Japan	
Empress of Japan	6th Nov.	Monteagle	

* FREIGHT SERVICE ONLY.

Regular Mail, Passenger and Freight Services.
Excellent Accommodation. Moderate Rates.

For particulars regarding passage, fares, sailing and reservation of accommodation, also description of ships and descriptive literature apply to

P. O. SUTHERLAND,
General Agent, Passenger Department,
Room 752,
HONGKONG.

For freight rates and through bills of lading, apply to

J. H. WALLACE,
General Agent,
Room 42,
HONGKONG.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917. Agents.PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.Operating the new First-Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."
14,000 Tons Each.Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

s.s. "ECUADOR"	Aug. 14th.
s.s. "COLOMBIA"	Sept. 11th.
s.s. "VENEZUELA"	Oct. 9th.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,
Apply to:—
Company's Office in
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Chater Road.

Telephone No. 141.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Inaba Maru T. 12,500	SAT., 17th Aug., at 11 a.m.
	*Iyo Maru T. 12,330	WED., 4th Sept., at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Tango Maru T. 13,500	SATUR., 17th Aug., at 11 a.m.
	*Nikko Maru T. 9,600	SAT., 14th Sept., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	*Dairen Maru T. 9,000	MONDAY, 5th Aug., at 5th Aug.
	*Bombay Maru T. 9,950	MONDAY, 5th Aug., at 5th Aug.

LONDON OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, ZAMBANGA, CEBU, SYDNEY, BRISBANE, ADELAIDE, PERTH, OCEAN GROVE, HOBART, TASMANIA, AUSTRALIA.

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, MANILA, SAN FRANCISCO AND PANAMA CANAL.

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, COLOMBO.

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.

For date of sailing apply at the Company's Office.

For further information apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU	20,000	13th Aug.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	29th Aug.
TENTO MARU	22,000	8th Sept.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	22d Oct.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDIAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	18,500	25th September.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	8th November.
KIYO MARU	17,200	8th January.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings etc., apply to

T. DAICO, Manager.
KING'S BUILDINGS.
Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.JAVA PACIFIC LINE
OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.Monthly Service between
MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.
Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.
Subject to change without Notice.
Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:—
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Hongkong, York Buildings. Managing Agents.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" "CHINA"
(14,000 tons, American Registry) (10,000 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

"NANKING" "CHINA"
August 31st.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street, Tel. 1934.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents.or to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Sungkiang	6th Aug. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	8th Aug. at 3 p.m.
WWEI, CFOO & T'ISIN	Kueichow	8th Aug. at 3 p.m.
NEUHWANG	Paoting	9th Aug. at noon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong Aug. 2, 1918.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
"CHINA" and "JAPAN."

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Yse'dyk	Java	in port	9th Aug.	N'saki, D'aly
Tilalajap	Kobe	19th Aug.	23rd Aug.	Java

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
York Building. 115

Telephone No. 1574.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.
(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Hailong	J. W. Evans	FRI., 9th Aug. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration)

For	Steamship	On
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Mon., 5th Aug. at noon.
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Wed., 7th Aug. at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Thur., 8th Aug. at d'light.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 9th Aug. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri., 16th Aug. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with "Saidi" by the s.s. "SAIDANG" and "VITTE" calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE.—The s.s. "VAN WACKER" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hanoi when convenient.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

CARGO taken on through Bills of Lading for Kadal, Jassim, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE ... NEW YORK.

Branches and Agencies in all
parts of the Commercial World.BANKERS.
FORWARDERS.
TOURIST AGENTS.

AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES—

the best form in which to carry travel funds.

13, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, TEL. NO. 2089.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Engineering and Shipbuilding
Advisory Committee.

The Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades Central Advisory Committee (Operative), which advises and assists the Ministry of Labour on questions arising in the administration of the Employment Exchange, which affect workpeople in those trades, held their seventh meeting recently. The committee accepted a proposal put forward by the department to the effect that the best means of securing that only qualified men shall be submitted for work in highly skilled trades would be to call upon men applying for such work to produce satisfactory evidence of their qualification, any difference of opinion with the Employment Exchange official being referred to the Local Advisory Committee for settlement.

White Star and Other Lines.

Mr. Franklin, president of the International Mercantile Company, after a meeting of the Board recently, according to Reuters New York correspondent, said that the Company was negotiating with British interests for the sale of its tonnage now flying the British flag, but so far no terms had been arranged. According to market rumours, the price discussed has been £15,000,000 for 960,000 tons of shipping. The International Mercantile Marine Company holds the entire capital of the White Star Line (Oceanic Steam Navigation Company), the Atlantic Transport Company, the International Navigation Company, and the British and North Atlantic Steam Navigation Company, and a controlling interest in Frederick Leyland and Co., besides other business. We take it that it is these which are the subject of negotiation. As far as can be ascertained, the American Company's nominal capital in the concerns named is £7,678,500, but there can be no doubt that this is much below the selling value at the present time. The White Star Line's nominal capital in particular was much less than the value of its shipping, but in August, 1916 the position was altered, a reserve of £1,000,000 being then capitalised. The dividend for 1915 on the capital as increased was 20 per cent. For 1915 it had been 65 per cent.

Tonnage Difficulties of
World's Shipping.

It is highly significant of the very large place occupied by British shipping in the general commerce of the world that whilst ships flying the Union Jack have suffered from U-boats out of all proportion to that of other flags, the stringency of tonnage is quite as acute in foreign countries as in the United Kingdom. The U.S.A. Mercantile Marine is in a similar position to that of the British Isles, and the demand for free tonnage is very keen, but, under the needs of Government Departments, cannot be met from the usual channel of supply. Mail advice from the New York Maritime Exchange disclose a similar state of tension amongst private shippers and shipbrokers to what is prevailing here, and a prominent member of the Exchange remarked that for months this condition has prevailed until it has become so burdensome that quite a number of shipbrokers are trying to get out of the business before they are forced out there being nothing in sight to encourage them to hold on. It would be different if any daylight could be seen ahead, but freight is being piled up in all the ports with no means of determining how long it may remain without transport. Tonnage is being built and vessels launched almost daily, but they go immediately into Government service, it being, of course, the first demand to be filled. So far as rates are concerned, it makes no difference so long as tonnage is not available. Rates do not cut any figure in the charter market to day. The cry is, "Give us boats, and charge what you like." It is reported that the U.S.A. Shipping Control are in negotiation for the utilisation of very considerable quantities of Norwegian sail tonnage now lying in U.S. ports, and that these ships will be placed in South American trades, thereby relieving considerable quantities of steam tonnage for the more hazardous Transatlantic requirements both of Government and private interests, and although the extent of such relief would only very partially alleviate the situation, it is the opinion of shipping men that it would result in the moving of a great amount of freight that has been awaiting transport for many months in South Atlantic ports. — "Journal of Commerce."

STOP PRESS TELEGRAMS.

THE GERMANS RETREAT.

French Troop's Victorious March.

London, August 4.

A Paris communique states:—During the day our troops drove back enemy rear-guards and continue their victorious march on a front of about fifty kilometres in the direction of the Vesle. On our left we reached the southern banks of the Aisne and the Vesle from Soissons to Fismes, the outskirts of which the Americans hold. East of Fismes we reached the general line north of Courville, Brancourt, Courcelles and Champigny, our cavalry reconnaissance operating along the Soissons and Reims railway. At certain points our progress has been exceeded since yesterday by ten kilometres. Over 50 villages have been liberated in this single day.

Americans' Successful Operations.

London, August 3.

An American official message, says:—On August 3 the enemy was driven in confusion beyond the line of the Vesle. Since July 18, in the course of operations, we captured 8,400 prisoners and 133 guns.

Allies Rapidly Advance.

London, August 3.

The Allies are rapidly approaching the Vesle. Their cavalry has reached the river between Champigny and Jonchery. Fismes, and other villages north of the Vesle, between Meuxin and St. Thierry, are in fire. The Allies occupy the southern bank of the Aisne between Fismes and Venise.

Withdrawal Over the Aisne Prophesied.

London, August 3.

A continuation of the message dealing with the successes on the anniversary of France's entry into the war says that the enemy's hope of stabilising the line has disappeared. He, indeed, has already suffered a strategic disaster owing to the reversal of the strategic position brought about by general Foch's counter stroke and his hasty retirement upon the Vesle cannot be easy, as the only good road available passes Coulange, which the French captured yesterday. The Allied guns are now within range of Bazoches, where the only railway connection from the north crosses the Vesle into the salient and also Fismes, which is the main storehouse for a German offensive, while Brains, between Bazoches and Soissons, through which the main road out of the salient passes, is also exposed to gunfire. Hence experts are now prophesying that the withdrawal is likely to continue over the Aisne.

An Austrian Admission.

London, August 4.

An Austrian wireless official message states:—The enemy has penetrated portions of our positions at Doseo Alto. The enemy has re-occupied the Fiers and Berat line in Albania.

CANADIAN FLYING OFFICER'S GLORIOUS FEAT.

A feature of the *Gazette*, containing a large number of awards to British and Dominion airmen, is the award of the Distinguished Flying Cross to a Canadian officer, Captain W. A. Bishop, "the most successful, most fearless fighter in the air, whose acts of outstanding bravery have already been recognised by awards of the Victoria Cross, Distinguished Service Order, Bar to Distinguished Service Order and the Military Cross." The Flying Cross was conferred upon Captain Bishop for "signally valuable services in personally destroying twenty-five enemy machines in twelve days, of which five were destroyed on the last day of his service at the front. The total number of machines destroyed by this distinguished officer is seventy-two. His value as a moral factor to the Royal Air Force cannot be over-estimated."

JAPAN'S INTERVENTION IN SIBERIA.

Promise to Respect Russian Sovereignty.

London, August 4.

Reuter's is informed that the declaration gazetted in Tokyo on August 2 announcing the despatch of Allied troops to Vladivostok, says:—The Government of the United States recently approached the Japanese Government proposing the early despatch of troops to relieve the pressure upon the Czechoslovaks. The Japanese Government, anxious to comply with the desire of the American Government, decided to immediately proceed with the disposition of suitable forces for this mission. A certain number of troops will be sent to Vladivostok forthwith. All Japanese troops will be withdrawn from Russian territories when the objects of this mission have been realised, and the sovereignty of Russia will be left wholly unimpaired.

KING OPENS AUSTRALIA HOUSE.

London, August 3.

His Majesty the King, accompanied by the Queen and Princess Mary, to-day opened Australia House, the magnificent new Commonwealth Headquarters erected on the finest site of the Strand at a cost of a million sterling. Mr. Hughes, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Cook and other prominent representatives of the Dominions welcomed their Majesties. The King's inaugural speech was most cordial and included a glowing tribute to the services rendered to the Empire by the Australian Naval and Military forces. English and Australian troops escorted the Royalities to and from Buckingham Palace. A fine body of heavy Anzacs furnished a guard of honour at the opening ceremony. The King conferred a Knighthood on Mr. Joseph Cook.

THE WANCHAI MURDER.

A Question of Sanity.

The case resumed before Mr. J. B. Wood at the Police Court this morning in which Luk Ohi, a houseboy, is charged with the murder of an sm in the Military Quarters in Queen's Road East. Mr. P. W. Goldring, who is defending prisoner, appeared this morning and stated that he was desirous of having his client medically examined for insanity, he being subject to spells of insanity and epileptic fits. Immediately he (Mr. Goldring) had been instructed he had written the Colonial Secretary's Office about the affair, requesting that his client may be medically examined, but he did not receive a reply until last Saturday, when he had written another letter, and told that the case had not been considered. He urged his Worship to expedite the matter. He thought a private doctor might be acquainted with prisoner's history. An independent practitioner might consult with the prison doctor.

The case was adjourned.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of August 4, as follows:—

Most of the piece-goods shops in Shuki, which were plundered by soldiers, cannot be re-opened owing to lack of capital. It is stated that in consequence of this certain Hong-kong merchants have suffered considerable loss due to the fact that as result of the looting they have many bad debts. The Piece-Goods Guild, a report states, has sent an urgent request to the Taichun asking him to cause a strict enquiry to be made into the matter.

Many complaints have been received in regard to officials engaged in tax collecting demanding that their travelling expenses shall be paid by the property owners. The magistrates in various districts have been apprised of the practice prevailing, with instructions to put an end to it where possible.

There are persistent rumours that Chang King-ming's Army on the east front has been defeated in three directions owing to the lack of communications.

TELEGRAMS

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

THE WAR IN THE AIR.

London, August 2.

The Air Ministry reports for August 1: A squadron started out to bomb Cologne but being enveloped in clouds turned and dropped their bombs on factories at Duren, causing a fire. All returned. A second formation attacked railway shops at Treves. These were heavily attacked by a large number of hostile machines, of which three were destroyed. One British machine has not returned.

The Admiralty reports: Our Adriatic formations co-operated with the Italian air forces in the recent raids on Cattaro and Durazzo and in land operations in Valona. In connection with the latter a British machine landed within the enemy lines, but the pilot and observer were rescued the following day when the Allies captured an Austrian aerodrome. We raided bridges and stations on the Oriental Railway, damaging the line, rolling-stock and buildings. During a reconnaissance of the coast northward of Imbros we observed thirteen caigues. We destroyed one and damaged two. We also bombed a new aerodrome at Uznikufri, destroying one hangar. We twice raided Nagara and Galata between 26th and 28th July, and dropped over half a ton of bombs, starting fires. One British machine has not returned. We successfully bombed the basin and dockyard at Constantinople at midnight on July 27.

Over fifteen tons of bombs were dropped on Zeebrugge, Bruges Docks and Ostend. We also bombed enemy shipping in some waters, directly hitting a destroyer with a 50 lb. bomb, causing columns of smoke to arise. Between July 25th and 31st we destroyed fifteen aeroplanes and shot down twelve uncontrolled. Five British machines have not returned, of which one landed in Holland. One British sea-plane was shot down and one of the crew drowned.

A telegram from Copenhagen states that in the recent British air raid on zeppelin sheds at Tondern two zeppelins were completely destroyed.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says:—We dropped over 24 tons of bombs on August 1st. A large number of these were directed at an aerodrome from a very low height. During a raid by two of our squadrons we greatly damaged hangars and living quarters. Six hangars and sixteen machines were set on fire. One machine was blown to pieces on the ground. We brought down twelve aeroplanes and drove down three out of control. Our night-fliers also shot down two enemy night-bombers over their own aerodrome. Two British machines are missing. We dropped at night ten tons of bombs on railway lines, stations and aerodromes. We again heavily bombed the above-mentioned aerodromes. All our machines returned.

One was killed and four wounded at Havre, while there were no casualties at Rouen in the air-raid on Wednesday night.

BULGARIAN TROOPS MUTINY.

London, Aug. 2.

A telegram to Amsterdam from Germany states that a serious mutiny broke out last week in the Bulgarian Army, the troops demanding an immediate peace. Intense dissatisfaction prevails at the front, owing to under-feeding. All indications point to an impending revolution. Soldiers threw missiles on the Turkish Legation. A special guard was requested and given to the German Legation.

HONOUR FOR REAR ADMIRAL HALSEY.

London, August 2.

The Press Bureau announces that Rear-Admiral Halsey has been appointed K.C.M.G.

A TRIBUTE TO GENERAL FOCH.

London, August 3.

Lord French, speaking at Belfast, said that Generalissimo Foch's exhibition of leadership and military genius would cause his name to rank in history among the world's great commanders. His splendid achievements were also largely due to that unity of command secured by Mr. Lloyd George.

TELEGRAMS

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

THE ECONOMIC QUESTION.

London, Aug. 2.

Mr. Bonar Law, following Mr. Lloyd George, in his speech to British manufacturers, dealt with the question of control, and said that Government was anxious to abandon war-time restrictions as soon as possible and to allow individual competition to have free play. He pointed out that perfect freedom at the end of the war was impossible. If free play then was to be allowed he fully believed that a corner, perhaps organised by old enemies, would arise in almost all staple raw materials. One of the lessons of the war was the necessity not only of thinking of the profits the manufacturers could make but the conditions of the men who worked for them. The war rendered one step easier, which was an immense move forward in the whole conception of the trade policy, namely this Government's acknowledgment of that principle that we were one Empire, and if Preference within the Empire were established we was convinced that the whole country would endorse the Government's decision. One of the lessons of the war was the necessity to produce, where possible, such things as were essential, preserving the country's safety and independence, and the best way to do this was to get the largest possible amount of unity and support in any plan the Government proposed to adopt.

Mr. Bonar Law believed that if the conditions of labour were to be maintained there must at least be stability in the Home market.

Mr. Bonar Law emphasised that Government consideration of this matter was difficult and complicated, owing to the fact that they must think of their Allies. Fortunately, a very large percentage of essential raw materials were within the Empire and the question of Preference was going to be an immense advantage to the whole Empire, because the Dominions' present policy of placing produce at the disposal of the Empire would continue after the war. He was confident that the statement which the Government would be able to make would not conflict with the views of any of the Allies, especially America, whose goodwill was vital.

A TRAITOR'S SENTENCE.

London, Aug. 3.

Lance-Corporal Dowling, who has been sentenced to death by shooting, has had his sentence commuted to servitude for life.

THE AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

Laurens-Marques, August 1.

The Anglo-Portuguese pursuing column engaged the enemy between Nammerf and Namoa between 22nd and 24th July, inflicting heavy losses.

THE FIGHTING IN ALBANIA.

London, August 2.

A wireless Austrian official message states:—In Albania our troops are fighting forward on both sides of the Semend bend and almost reached the line Fieri-Berat. We met a violent resistance in the upper Devoli valley, but stormed several points.

GERMAN DEMANDS ON RUSSIA.

Zurich, Aug. 2.

Dr. Helfferich has sent a note to Mr. Trotsky, demanding the severest punishment of the murderers of Field-Marshal von Eichhorn, and also the destruction of the hotbeds of anti-German intrigue in Moscow and Petrograd.

FRENCH MAN-POWER.

Paris, August 1.

The Senate has passed the Bill for the census of the 1920 class, preparatory to calling up the class if necessary. M. Clemenceau said that France had made enormous sacrifices, but would go on doing everything necessary for victory.

THE EX-TSAR'S FAMILY.

Madrid, August 2.

On the initiative of King Alfonso the Foreign Minister has approached Russia with a view to the removal to Spain of the widow and children of the ex-Tsar.

A GREAT ARTIST.

Sketch of Swiss Painter's Career.

Ferdinand Hodler, whose death is announced, was not only the greatest Swiss painter since Holbein, but he will one day be recognised as one of the greatest painters in the world. And Hodler has remained thoroughly Swiss. He never attended a foreign academy, but studied and worked in Switzerland alone. The son of a carpenter in Garsellen (canton Berne), Hodler was born on March 14, 1853. At the age of 18 he went to Geneva, and it was here that his artistic education began under Barthélemy Menn. Hodler always spoke with warm admiration of his master, and is reported to have said that he owed to Menn "le meilleur de moi-même." For some years Hodler has been himself the principal professor at the Beaux Arts in Geneva, and seeks, as he once put it, to infuse into his pupils "something of the sacred fire" that Menn kindled in him.

Hodler exhibited for the first time in 1872, and in 1874 (at the age of 20) and gained a prize for landscape. In 1876 he went to Spain, where he stayed nearly a year. On his return he settled in Geneva, where he stayed permanently, only making occasional short visits to Paris, Vienna, and Italy. His first great success was the "Wrestlers" ("Schwingerumzug") in Paris, 1887, and at the same place in 1891 with his picture "Night." His most popular works are the fresco in the great Armoury Gallery of the National Museum, Zurich, "Day" and "Night" in Berne, and a whole series of works in the Kunsthause, Zurich.

The interest of the Swiss in art and pictures is at once apparent to a foreigner visiting Zurich. No one can fail to be struck by the excellence of the posters in the streets, which, in their level of achievement, recall the palmy days of the Brothers Boggs in London. Then in this town of about 200,000 inhabitants there are five or six dealers' galleries, all showing (and selling) modern pictures. The Kunsthause, a new building by the architect who built the University and, like the latter, a severe but distinguished modern building, houses a permanent collection where Hodler is nobly represented, and small modern exhibitions are held there in galleries set apart for the purpose. In Winterthur, a small town of 20,000 inhabitants close by, there is also an excellent new Art Museum with good examples of the best modern Swiss painters. Everywhere one meets with real enthusiasm and a live interest in art. The fact that France and Germany send collections of their best pictures to Switzerland may stimulate this interest, but that these pictures are sent, that foreign students come to study under Hodler, and even in some cases become naturalised as Swiss—all these things illustrate that Switzerland is becoming a centre of artistic activity.

It is not too much to say that Hodler himself is largely responsible for this. His paintings are little known in England, but after the war pilgrims will wander to Switzerland to see the Hodlers, as they used to go to Bayreuth to hear Wagner. Hodler's early work was exclusively national in character. He painted the village shoemaker, the carpenter, the village church, and the hero of the village wrestling match. Later he gave a new life to his torial painting and celebrated the Swiss fighting man, the great soldiers of the Middle Ages, and of course William Tell. There is something almost brutal in the stern vigour of these virile Land-schlechts, in the blood-stained warriors of "The retreat from Marignano" (the fresco in the National Museum), and the colossal single-figure studies which hang in the Kunsthause. Gradually a desire for something more universal made itself felt, and his work became more rhythmic and decorative. Many of the pictures of this period are composed of rows of single figures. He has a special fondness for a purely symmetrical grouping of five figures in which the expression is concentrated in

the central figure and is softened in a sort of diminuendo by the figures on either side. Such are the old man who are "Tired of Life" and the more intense group of those who are "Disappointed." His picture "Night," considered by many his masterpiece in the handling of paint, is also a quintuple composition, but the canvas is divided more in the manner of an elongated five of spades placed horizontally. It is a gloomy picture in colour and sentiment, and in marked contrast to the great picture "Day," where Hodler is seen in the full ripeness of his creative power. This picture of five awakening nude figures glows with the rose and gold of dawn.

Of course these pictures aroused a great deal of opposition and controversy amongst the more academic people in Switzerland. I was told that an enthusiastic young lady student attacked "The Sacred Hunt" in the Kunsthause with a hatchet. This may be an indication that this prophet has not always been sufficiently honoured in his own country, but it is much more a sign of the intense interest in art existing in Switzerland at the present time.

Hodler was recognised throughout Switzerland as a great national asset. His picture "The Woodcutter" has even been engraved on the 50-franc note. The result is something which does little credit to the artist, and, indeed, no one would suspect this tame and commonplace little picture of having had any connection with Hodler's demonic woodcutter, as forcible and energetic a figure as was ever conceived. But at least the fact that it is there shows that the Swiss Government recognises the greatness of one who was among the greatest of living artists, a man who will tower in the history of painting in Switzerland, one who is able to nod to Holbein across the ages, who will walk with him among the shades of the truly great.—Horace Taylor, in the *Manchester Guardian*.

THE DESTINY OF INDIA.

Seen Through Enemy Eyes.

Ullstein and Co., Berlin, the owners of the *Vorwärts Zeitung*, *B.Z. am Mittag*, and other papers publish a remarkable little propaganda book on Egypt and India, "the two pillars of British World Power." Apart from its rather ignorant and intemperate one-sidedness, there is really nothing to complain of in the section about India, and it may be passed over as one of the ordinary hostile criticisms of British rule in India to which we have been long accustomed.

But it is followed by a more interesting section headed "World-Power Twilight," in which the author seeks to show that Britain's influence and power in the East is rapidly reaching its twilight and ultimately its total extinction. "The years of the war have brought Britain in the East disappointed hopes, her schemes have been destroyed, her relations with the people have been seriously disturbed, and, what is of still more importance, her prestige and authority have been undermined."

Still, England's foes have a hard task before them. "The Briton never despairs as long as he has power in his hand. His forefathers have endured and surmounted still more bitter experiences. He trusts his fortunes until the last moment. The future will give the answer, whether his hopes and faith are any longer justified."

The author of the book admits that, although Britain is rapidly losing power and prestige in the East, she has nevertheless secured a number of advantages which must not be ignored and are important factors in the situation. For example, she has "got rid of all rivalry. Her most faithful vassal, France, is, we are told, heavily struck, and has lost so much in prestige that it is hardly probable it will be able to hold its Colonial possessions. Very few of France's colonies are remunerative, and it is pretty certain that Britain would willingly purchase from her such possessions as she might wish to dispose of—say, those

colonies which lie on the sea routes to India—Morocco, the Congo, the French Sudan, Madagascar, the Indian colonies, and, above all, the valuable possession of Indo-China. Yes, says the author, but "supposing" Indo-China, Madagascar and Morocco are taken by victorious Germany? Where, in that case, are we to look for Anglo-India's expansion and sea security?

France will never more be able, we are assured, to guard the Mediterranean for Britain, and as England's vassal here France is completely played out. Too late it will be eager to free itself from its chains. Too late! No other Powers are dangerous. Portugal, Italy, Greece; what are they? A ball for England to kick. It is in the Eastern Mediterranean that England has failed to score. "The Near East is lost for British aspirations. The Anglo-Russian co-operation against Constantinople has become a thing of the past, and the whole of Asia watched the spectacle of British failure on the Dardanelles and Bosphorus. The sincere friendship of Germany and Austria for Turkey took the place of the intrigues with which Britain sought to entangle it. Sympathies for France in Asia Minor and Syria have disappeared, and Armenianism, in its essence so hostile to the Turkish State, has lost all its influence."

In turning to discuss the "Destiny of India," the writer tells us that the struggle is not yet over, and that Britain's Empire in the East will not topple over without further struggles and further German victories. "But this I do say, with all the emphasis in my power, that when Great Powers hostile to England succeed in securing fortified stations and coastal colonies on the sea routes to India, which they can reach by a transcontinental railway, independent of British control, then—but not till then—the twilight of Britain's world-power begins."

What, asks the author, do these Indian problems concern Germany? "Surely it is a matter of indifference to the German what happens in Southern Asia? The German Empire can surely exist peacefully and friendly beside that of Great Britain? No, that it cannot do, for the natural development of German overseas trade must in a certain number of years enable it to far outflank that of England. And this would be the end of British predominance."

"England recognises this, and therefore, at the present moment and later, it has the one object in view—the destruction of Germany as a world-trading Power. This idea is more deeply rooted in the British notion than the Bismarck idea in the French, and it will not disappear—it may take decades to 'kill' it—until final defeat at German hands has made its very existence impossible."

The author sees no prospect of an understanding with England regarding the questions of naval armaments and colonial policy. "Any negotiations regarding world trade and trans-oceanic navigation would be fruitless. Arrangements if arrived at would not be kept. They would only hamper and hinder our growth." "When the pillars of the British World Empire crack and collapse—a free imperialism will be the foundation on which Greater Germany will rest, not a despotic imperialism, but one breathing freedom and good will to the nations. It will be so in Europe; it will be so overseas."

B utter Without Coupons.

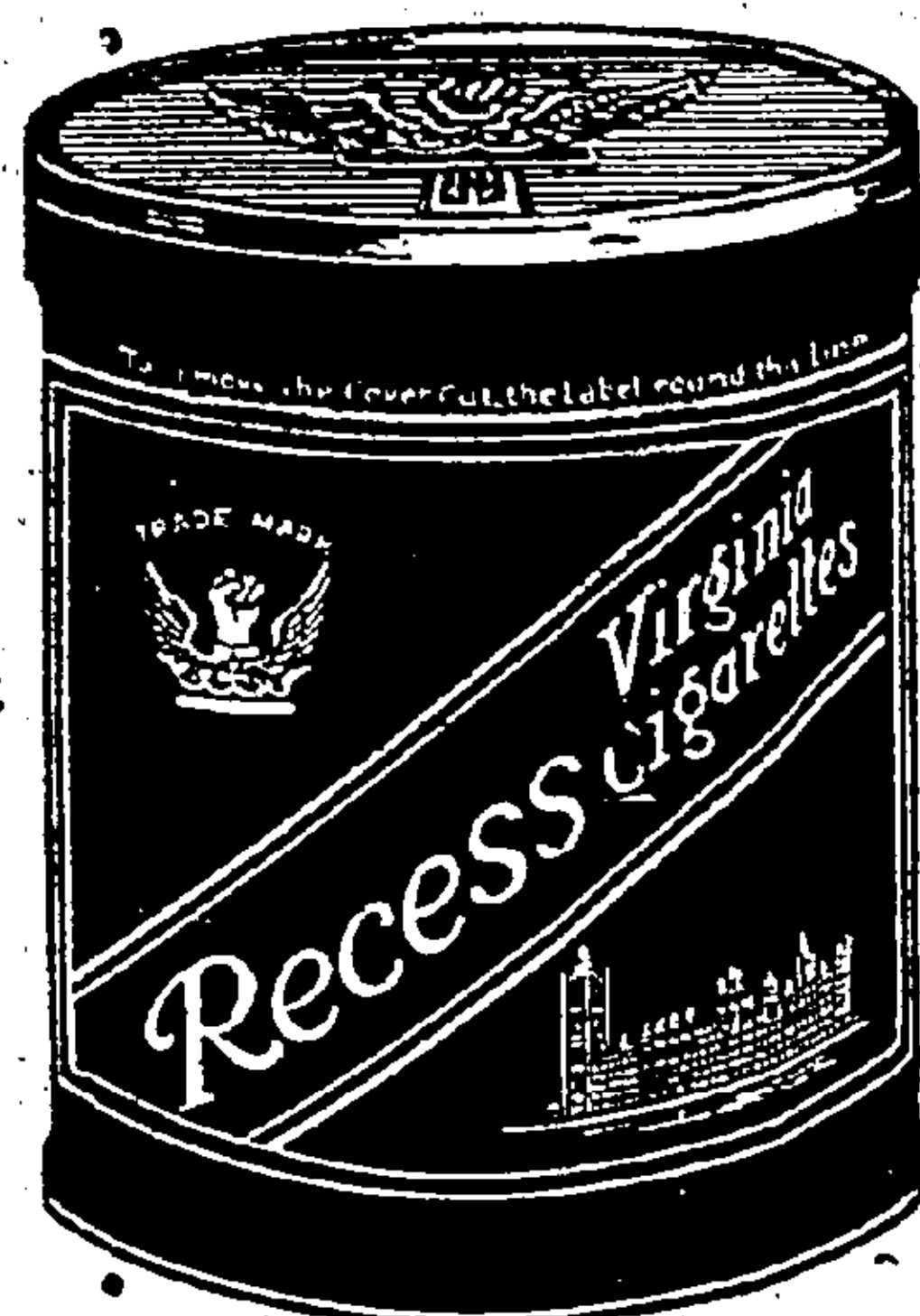
Lady Rhonda, at Mitcham recently, opening a festival organised by the Women's League of Service, told her audience they could easily get butter without coupons—by "keeping" goats, which would give milk in the months of the year.

Boys Wanted for the Harvest. Demands for over 7,000 school boys to help in harvesting the hay, corn and potato crops have already been received from farmers by the Ministry of National Service. Of these, at least 3,000 were required during June and July, and a further 3,500 during October for potato lifting. The boys must be not younger than 16, and offer of service should be made through head masters.

1990

RECESS NO. 44.

VIRGINIAN CIGARETTES



A
Large Size
Cigarette.

Packed in
Air-tight
Tins of 50
Cigarettes.

Manufactured
by



This advertisement is owned by Westminster Tobacco Co. Ltd.

POST OFFICE.

The charge for customs duty on type samples of unmanufactured tobacco not exceeding 5 oz. in gross weight, and on samples of spirits (except perfume) not exceeding 12 oz. in gross weight imported into the United Kingdom by post has now been increased to 25/6d and 15/4d respectively.

The importation by post into Japan of foreign rice, except such as may be imported by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and the persons designated by him, is prohibited.

This prohibition is not applicable to rice imported from Taiwan (Formosa) and Karabato (Japanese Saghalien).

The Parcel Post Service to the Portuguese Colonies in West Africa and to Spanish Offices in Morocco (except for Prisoners-of-War) is suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

Until further notice parcels for civil addresses in the provinces of Udine, Vicenza, Treviso, Padua, Venice and Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for transmission unless posted under the British War Office Permit.

The Parcel Post Service to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Eritrea, French Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

On and after May 1st 1918, Imperial Postal Orders will be cashed in India at the rate of 1/6 to the rupee.

The amount of the charge per parcel is fixed at 3 pence per day after the expiration of the period stipulated.

Registered and Parcel Mail close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

No unofficial letter addressed to Abadan, Ahwaz or Mohammara in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yunnanfu and Mengtze and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be superscribed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

The importation into the Commonwealth of Australia of tea, other than that grown or produced in British Possessions is prohibited, unless the consent in writing of the Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Customs has been first obtained.

From the 1st May 1918 there will be three General deliveries daily from the District Post Offices except on Sunday and Holidays when there will be one delivery only.

The hours of delivery will be as follows:—Week days 9 a.m. 1 p.m. and 5 p.m.
Sundays and Holidays noon.

Information has been received from the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, India, advising that: "The Parcel Post Service to the Indian Civil Postal Agencies at Abu Chahib, Amara, Bagdad, Basra, Buss City, Fao, Kut, Nasiriyah, Qalat Saleh, Sak-sab-Shaykh and Zibair in Mesopotamia is suspended and that piece-goods, haberdashery and similar articles, except those intended for the personal use of the addressee and not for sale, cannot be sent to those offices or to Abadan, Ahwaz or Mohammara by the letter post, and that such articles if received will not be delivered and will be liable to confiscation."

Arrangements have been made for the transmission of parcels to the United Kingdom via Canada.
The rates of postage are as follows:—
Parcel not over 3 lbs. ... 90 cents.
Do. 7 lbs. ... \$1.80
Do. 11 lbs. ... 2.70
No insurance can be effected on parcels sent by this route.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Shanghai and North China—6th Aug. 11 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—6th Aug. 11 a.m.
Haiphong—6th Aug. 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, 8th August.

Wellswell, Chiofo and Tientsin—8th Aug. 2 p.m.
Shanghai and North China—8th Aug. 2 p.m.

FRIDAY, 9th August.

Straits, Bangkok, Bombay, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Suez—9th Aug. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.
The Parcel Mail will be closed on Thursday 8th August, at 5 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Focchow—6th Aug. 1 p.m.

RUBBER SHARE REPORT.

PRICES BY MAIL FROM SINGAPORE Dated July 23rd, 1918.

Sterling Shares.

Nom. Value. Buyers. Sellers. 2 1/2 Shares.

Allagar	2/6	3/0
Anglo-Java	3/0	6/0
Anglo-Malay	10/6	13/-
Batang Malaka	3/6	4/6
Bekoh	2/3	3/9
Bkt. Martaban	4/0	6/0
Bkt. Sambawang	2/5	3/9
Charonness (F.M.S.)	2/2	3/6
Chimpel	1/10	3/14
Consolidated	12/-	14/6
Howwood	3/0	3/9
Kamuning Perak	3/6	4/6
Kota Tinggi	2/5	3/6
Labu (F.M.S.)	7/6	9/-
Linggi Ord.	20/-	25/-
London A.R.	7/6	8/6
Merlimau	4/6	5/6
Padang Jawa	2/6	3/6
Perak	5/9	6/9
Port Dickson	2/9	3/9
Salangor	25/-	30/-
S'pore Para	3/6	4/6
S'pore United	2/4	2/8
Str. Sotilomota (Bertram)	5/-	6/-
Sumatra Para	7/-	8/-
Untd. Serdang	11/-	12/-
Sumatra	7/-	8/-
Untd. Sumatra	3/0	3/9
Untd. Temiang	17/6	19/6
Vallambrosa	17/6	19/6

1 1/2 Shares.

Bkt. Rajah	160/-	190/-
Castlefield	110/-	130/-
Damanara	70/-	90/-
H'lands & L'lands	60/-	70/-
Kuala Lumpur	80/-	100/-
Langdon	42/-	46/-
Langan (Jaya)	42/6	48/6
Ledbury	55/-	65/-
Lumut	40/-	47/6
Malacca R.P. Ord.	80/-	100/-
Nordans	22/-	25/-
Permas	30/-	35/-
Pegoh	45/-	55/-
Rambis Ord.	28/6	32/6
Rennia Pref.	85/-	45/-
Rubber Plant	22/6	27/6
Sapong	30/-	35/-
Seahfield	85/-	105/-
Tebrau (Johore)	60/-	75/-
Untd. Sui Bekong	55/-	70/-

Dollar Shares.

Alor Gajah	2.70	2.90
Ayer Kuning	1.05	1.15
Ayer Molek	1.70	1.85
Balgownie	4.25	5.00
Bkt. Jelutong	.45	.55
Bkt. Kauli	.75	.85
Glenside	1.40	1.65
Jaram	1.15	1.25
Jimah	2.25	2.40
Malaka Pinda	1.95	2.05
Mandai Takong	.55	.65
Pantai	1.10	1.20
Panggor	.55	.60
Tambakul	.75	.85
Ulu Pandan	.55	.65
Untd. Malacca	.80	.90

5 Shares.

Kempas	7.25	7.50
Malakoff	4.00	4.25
New Serendah	3.60	4.00
Sandycroft	8.00	8.50
S'gai Bagan	2.80	3.00
Trafalgar	.90	1.00

5 Shares.

Ayer Panas	7.50	8.00
Oh'lat Serdang	5.40	6.00
Haytor	7.00	7.50
Kalamak	5.00	5.50
Lunas	5.95	6.10
Mergui	5.75	6.25
Nyalas	5.65	6.00
Pojam	9.50	10.25
Radalla	8.65	9.00
Teluk Anson	8.25	8.75

10 Shares.

Bukit Timah	11.00	
Pulus Belang	4.00	4.15
Tapah	12.00	13.50

TIDE TABLE.

From 5th Aug. to 11th Aug.

Day	Time	High Water	Low Water
Mon.	5	1.15	1.15
Tue.	6	1.15	1.15
Wed.	7	1.15	1.15
Thurs.	8	1.15	1.15
Fri.	9	1.15	1.15
Sat.	10	1.15	1.15
Sun.	11	1.15	1.15

in morning. a afternoon.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

AUGUST 4th and 5th 1918.

THE FINAL EPISODE OF

JUDEX?

AMERICAN GAZETTE, No. 70.

"HIT HIM AGAIN"

Harold Lloyd Comedy.

"HIS GODMOTHER"

Military Comedy in 2 Parts.

ETC., ETC.

NOTICES.

G. R.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Tuesday, the 6th day of August, 1918, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at Battery Street, in the Colony of Hongkong for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Lot No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Contents in square feet	Annual Rent	Unit Price
47	West of Kowloon Highway, near the Battery Street	100 feet by 100 feet	10,000	£100	10/-

G. R.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Tuesday, the 6th day of August, 1918, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at Babington Path, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Lot No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Contents in square feet	Annual Rent	Unit Price
48	At the junction of the road leading to the Battery Street and the road leading to the Babington Path	100 feet by 100 feet	10,000	£100	10/-

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

NOTICES HEREBY GIVEN

that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of SEVEN PENCE per share for the year ending 31st December 1918, has been declared.

The dividend will be payable on and after WEDNESDAY the 21st day of AUGUST 1918, to Shareholders on the Register on WEDNESDAY the 7th day of AUGUST 1918, and will be paid to shareholders on the Colonial (Hongkong) Register at the exchange rate of 3/32 per dollar.

By Order of the Board,
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1918

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George William Cade Burnett at 11, Ice House Street, in the City of Victoria, Hong Kong.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND SURVEYOR.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 7th August, 1918,

commencing at 11 a.m.

at No. 51 Godown, (Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd.), Kowloon.

275 cases Hennessy 3 star Brandy.

5 cases Richard 3 star Brandy.

12 cases Peppermint "Get Freres."

(and at No. 28 Godown)

3 cases States and Toys.

1 case Laces.

4 cases Gold Thread.

2 cases Gramophone records.

8 cases Press Buttons.

On view from Tuesday the 6th inst.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

THE VALUABLE LEASE-HOLD PROPERTY

situate and being Shaukiwan Marine Lot No. 1 and known as Blackhead's Soap Works.

IN ONE LOT.

The Property has an area of 95,800 square feet or thereabouts and consists of level ground with a sea wall in good condition on the water front. On the property stands a Soap Factory and buildings in connection therewith comprising two Godowns, one with coolie quarters over, a Manager's House, a Boiler and Machine house and Iron Shed, and a Tank.

The property is held for the residue of a term of 999 years from August 1893. The Crown Rent is \$440 per annum.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had from:—

MESSRS. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARBON.

1, Des Voeux Road Central, Solicitors for the Liquidator, or from

MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT, The Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1918.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR-SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THOSE having any accounts or claims against S.S. "PING SUEY" must render same to the undersigned within 7 days from date.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd August, 1918.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. NOORDIN have this day removed to No. 4, Ice House Street, owing to the fire which occurred at their old premises in Beaconsfield Arcade. Business as usual.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the partnership hitherto existing between Harold Latham and Charles Reginald Christopher Latham, both of Singapore, trading under the firm and style of Latham & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent as from the 30th June 1918. All debts due to or by the abovementioned firm of Latham & Co., will be collected or paid by the said Harold Latham, who will continue to carry on the business under the same style and firm as heretofore.

Singapore, July 16th, 1918.
Signed HAROLD LATHAM.
Signed C. R. C. LATHAM.

NOTICES.

FAR EAST OXYGEN AND ACETYLENE COMPANY.

THE AGENCY agreement between our Company and M.M. Floquet et Knott will expire on the 31st of July 1918. We beg to inform our Customers that from the 1st of August next we shall open our own Office at 18 Post Office Building and that Mr. Cayrou will act as our Manager in Hongkong and sign p.p. on behalf of the Company.

J. DE LA POMMERAYE, General Manager.
Hongkong, 29th July, 1918.

FLOQUET AND KNOTH.

THE AGENCY agreement between our Firm and the Far East Oxygen and Acetylene Company expiring on the 31st of July 1918, we beg to inform Customers that from the 1st August next all inquiries etc., regarding the Far East Oxygen and Acetylene Company should be addressed to the Office of the above Company 18, Post Office Building Hongkong.

FLOQUET & KNOTH, Agents of the Far East Oxygen & Acetylene Company.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR (\$1.—) per share for account 1918, will be payable on THURSDAY, the 15th August, 1918. Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office St. George's Buildings, Hong Kong.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 10th August, 1918, to THURSDAY, 15th August, 1918, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO. General Managers.
Hongkong, 30th July, 1918.

NOTICES.

ASAHI BEER.



SOLE AGENTS
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Telephone 220 & 122.

MASSAGE HALL.

4, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, (DUDELL STREET).
MR. T. TAKAYE,
MR. MORITA,
CERTIFICATED MASSEURS.
FACILITIES TRAINED IN THEIR OWN HOMES
FOR 20 YEARS.

HIMROD'S
Hivos Instant Relief
No matter what your respiratory ailment may be, whether
ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, or
ORDINARY COUGH,
you will find in this famous remedy
a restorative power that is simply
unparalleled.
HIMROD'S
CURE FOR ASTHMA